THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EGYPTIAN MEDICINE

Collective Index of
150 Periodicals

Part 4: Pediatrics

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THE MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY
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... THIS PART OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY!!

It is our great honour to publish this part of the **National Bibliography of the Egyptian Medicine** which proved to be very important for public health & medical education foundations, as well as for researchers and scientific research authorities.

The effort done in this work has been going on very steadily since the begining of 1986. The previous experience and background in editing & publishing enable us to put a dynamic plan for such national work with the possibility of renewing, adding, omitting, rearangement of such data.

The hope of establishing a **regional data base of medicine** was not so far from our thinking. Our motivation was the great need for such work. It seems quite unfair to our people to be aware of the recent international research through the medicus index, while they are ignorant of the current research done in our very own country and even city. This led to unneccessary repetition of research papers, with waste of effort, time & money as well as lack of utilization of previous data. There have been too many examples for such waste.

The spiritr of cooperation offered by the deans of Egyptian medical schools, editors and subeditors of the Egyptian medical journals was the main milestone which enabled us to achieve such work. We would like to thank all of them with special appreciation to **Professor Mohamed Abdel Latif,** President of Zagazig University.





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ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS INDEXED

AFMJ	Armed Forces Medical Journal
AJD	African Journal of Dermatology
AJLM	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine
AMC	Ain Shams Medical Conference (The book of the abstracts of the annual conference)
AMJ	Al Azhar Medical Journal
ASMJ	Ain Shams Medical Journal
AUMJ	Assiut University Medical Journal
AZDJ	Al Azhar Dental Journal
BAFM	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine
BEHA	Bulletin of the Egyptian Hospital Association
BESC	The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
BFP	Bulletin of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
BFS	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University
BHIPH	The Bulletin of the High Institute of Public Health
BMJ	Benha Medical Journal
BNI	Bulletin of the Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
BNRC	Bulletin of the National Reasearch Center
BOSE	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt
D.D.	Drugs Digest (WHO /EMO, Alex)
EDJ	Egyptian Dental Journal
EHJ	Egyptian Heart Journal (= BESC The Bulletin of the Egtptian Society of Cadiology, changed its name since October,1988)

EICRA	4th Egyptian International Congress of Rheumatology Book of Abstract
EJA	Egyptian Journal of Anaesthology
EJANA	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy
EJAR	Egyptian Journal of Andrology & Reproduction
EJAS	Egyptian Journal of Applied Sciences
EJB	Egyptian Journal of Bilharziasis
EJBIOE	The Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
EJCDT	The Egyptian Journal of Chest Disease & Tuberculosis
EJEMTC	Egyptian Journal of Environmental Mutagensis, Teratogensis and Carcinogensis.
EJENT	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology
EJFS	Egyptian Journal of Food Science
EJGC	Egyptian Journal of Genetics & Cytology
EJGIT	The Egyptian Journal of Gastroentuology
EJH	The Egyptian Journal of Haematology
EJHIST	The Egyptian Journal of Histology
EJMH	The Egyptian Journal of Mental Health
EJMIC	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
EJN	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition
EJNPN	The Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Phychiatry & Neurosurgery
EJO	The Egyptian Journal of Oncology
EJP	The Egyptian Jouranl of Psychiatry
EJPHA	The Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

EJPHY	The Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences
EJPRS	Egyptian Journal of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery
EJPS	Egyptian Journal of Physilological Sciences
EJRNM	The Egyptian Journal of Radilogy & Nuclear Medicine
EJRS	Egyptian Journal of Radiation Sciences & Applications
EJS	The Egyptian Journal of Surgery
EMJ	The Egyptian Medical Journal
EOJ	The Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal
ERR	The Egyptian Rheumatology & Rehabuilitation
ERZU	Enviromental Review of Zagazig University
14 ESCAM	The 14 Annual Meeting Of the Egyptian Society Of Cardiology
15 ESCAM	The 15th Egyptian Society Of Cardiology Annual Meeting
ESJ	The Egyptian Statistical Journal
GEPA	The Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association
GESDV	Gazette of the Egyptian Society of Dermatology and Venerology
JDR	Journal of Drug Research
JEMA	The Journal of Egyptian Medical Associatien
JENCI	Journal of Egyptian National Cancer Institute
JEPHA	Journal of Egyptian Public Health Association
JESE	The Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology
JEUSM	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine
JEST	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology
JESOG	The Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
JMMA	Journal of the Medical Military Academy

JMRI	The Journal of the Medical Research Institute
JMS	Journal of Medical Sciences
MMB	Mansoura Medical Bulletin
MP	Mental Peace
MJCU	The Medical Journal of Cairo University
NAACO	Ninth Afro Asian Congess of Ophthalmology
NEJM	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine
OCA	Orthopedics Conferences Abstract
PAMJA	24th Pan Arab Medical Journal Abstract
PAMCA	Pan Arab Medical Conference Association
SJAFG	Scientific Journal of Al Azhar Faculty of Girls
4 SMPCA	4th Scientific Meeting On Problems Of Cardiac Arrythmias
TMJ	Tanta Medical Journal
4 ZCDV	The 4th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology & Venerology
5 ZCDV	5th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology & Venerollogy 5ZCDV 2188
ZMAJ	Zagazig Medical Association Journal .
ZUMJ	Zagazig Universiy Medical Jurnal

1

T: Correlation between the type of feeding in early infancy and intellegence in preschool children

A: Abd El-Rahman El-Saadany, Mohamed Rizk, Megahed Abul-Naga, Mahfouz Mahfouz, Mounir Fawzi & Mohamed Marie .

S: NBJ.

K: Intellegence feeding.

D: 1/85

A: The IQ was measured in 300 children, of both sexes, and 3 to 8 years old; 150 children were breast fed and 150 were artificially fed. It was found that, the mean IQ of breast fed children was significantly higher than that of artificially fed children ($P < 0.01$).

2

T: The Pattern of growth in vitamin D-Deficient Rachitic children as indicated by their Hydroxyproline Index.

A: Abo Hussein S.A.; Shebl Sh.S.; Fatma M. Ghaith, Thoria E. Badawy; El-Fadali N.H. & Saeid M.S.

S: A J L M

D: 1/85

A: The results revealed a low growth pattern with certain pecularities in the nutritional status exhibited by rachitic children as indicated by their low hydroxypro line/Creatinine ratio, and the detailed analysis of the data obtained.

3

T: Giardiasis in infancy

A: Hassan, H.,A. and Ezzat, W.M.

S:AFMJ

K:Giardiasis.

D:2/85

A:Giardiasis has emerged as one of the most commonly reported causes of gastroinstestinal illness. It is also a widely existing identified pathogen in water borne disease outbreaks. Outbraks of giardiasis have been traced to drinking water contaminated by animal or human waste, person to person transmission, and to faecal contamination of food. Infection occurs world wide, with highest prevalence in comunities where hygienic standards are low. Descrete groups such as international travellers, homosexuals, institutionalized persons, family members of infected child or in communities experiencing water born exposure have higher prevalence rate.

4

T: The pulmonary circulation in tetralogy of fallot and pulmonary atresia with ventricular septal defect; A Clinico-angiographic study.

A: S. Mohammed Awad

S:AFMJ

K:Fallot tetrology, clinico-angiographic study.

D:2/85

A:One hundred (100) patient with cyanotic congenital heart disease, Tetralogy of Fallot and pulmonary atresia with ventricular septl defect (VSD) managed in the Paediatric Cardiology unit, Maadi Armed Forces Hospital are studied. Study entails clinical and angiographic assessments. Clinical and angiographic findings are found to be well correlated and together constitute determinant factors in planning for treatment.

5

T:Antihelmentics, A Historical Review.

A:M.B. Naguib

S:AFMJ

K:Anthelmentics, History

D:2/85

A: Attempts to cure or relieve their harmful effects date back to the days of the Ancient Egyptians. As in many other fields, their keen observations of nature, its phenomena and its products were the basis of their discoveries.

6

T:Study of the effect of Polio and Measles Vaccination on cell mediated immunity.

A: Ibrahim I. El-Araby

S:BAFM

K: Vaccination of Polio and Measles, Immunity

D: 3/85

A: The cell-mediated immunity, both afferent and efferent limbs, was evaluated after polio and measles vaccinations using DNCB test. The study has shown that both vaccines caused a temporary suppresion of the efferent limb of the cell mediated immune respone to a variable extent. The capability to recognise antigen and acquire sensitivity remained, however, intact.

7

T:Classification of nephrotic syndrome according to its response to steroid.

A:Farida A. Farid, M. Essawy, Elham Saif, A. Khashaba and E.M. Kawther.

S:AMC

K: Nephrotic syndrome, classification.

D: 3/85

A: The study was conducted on 50 children suffering from nephrotic syndrome attending the pediatric nephrology clinic, Ain Shams Hospital from 1980 to 1984. All cases reveived cortcosteroid therapy as prednisone 2 mg/kg/day for 4 to 8 weeks: they were classified according to their response to corticosteroids into 4 groups.

8

T: A Review of clinical radiological and urodynamic assessment of children with myelodys-plastic.

A:Salah El Salmy

S: EUAACA

D: 3/85

A: Fifty children with urological dysfunction secondary to myelodysplastic were evaluated by clinical (neurological) and urodynamic assessment. The development of X-ray changs of obstruction were closely correlated with urodynamic findings of urethral spasticity (high urethral pressures and detrusor sphincter dyssynergy), slightly related to detrusor hyperreflexia but poorly correlatd with clinical neurological assessment. The potential for continence on clean intemitent.

9

T: Common pitfalls in Management and Diagnosis of skin disorders in infants.

A: Mohamed A.M. Shoeib, Fouad El Badrawy.

S: AMC

K: Skin disorders of infants, management.

D:3/85

A:Over a period of three years, 248 cases of pediatric dermatological problems were examined in a private practice. 72 cases were under treatment and came seeking secondary consultation. 41 cases of the 72 were unproperly managed. the main pitfalls in management and diagnosis were listed, the proper management was undertaken and follow up till complete recovery.

10

T: Assessment of Nutritional Status of Children in El Wady Village in South Sinai.

A: Ahmed S. El Morsy and Matawa M.M.

S: AMC

K: Nutritional status assessment

D: 3/85

A: El Wady village is one of the small bedowin villages scattered in South Sinai. Generally speaking, this village lacks the available bealth services that are present in other Egyptian villages. South Sinai government is intending to supply health services to such far and small bedouin villages, especially for children and infants care.

11

T: Evaluation of the problem of hypovitaminosis among children between 3 years in Dakhlia.

A: Fadia, Z.H. Abo El Hassan, S. Shadia, El.S, Magda A.C. & T El Said, A.E.A.

S:EJCM

K:Hypovitaminosis

D: 3/85

A: 1757 infant & children under 3 years attending the pediatrics out patients clinic of Mansoura University Hospital and 943 from maternal & Child Health Centers in rural district El-Senbellawin and Bilkas, were stuidied for the presence of manifestation of Vit D deficiency (rickets). Each case was subjected to appropriate clinical, cultural and socioeconomic study according to the designed sheet. Manifest rachitic and suspicious cases were submitted to radiological examination, estimation of serum malnutrition (9.7-0%) & those born to illiterate parents (Around 11.5%), calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase for evidence of rachitic changes.

12

T: Studies of tetanus of the newborn infant, in Mansoura city, Dakahlia governorate

A:F.Z. Hanafi & Magda, A. Ghoneim.

S:EJCM

K: Tetanus of the newborn

D: 3/85

A: A total of 116 babies with neonatal tetanus were admitted to the Mansoura fever hospital from November 1983 to November 1984. The overall mortality rate was 69.8 percent.

the majority (89 or 76.6%) of the cases were coming from rural area, where the case fatality rate was 71.9%, while among the urban group it was 63.0%, with statistical insignificant difference.
Rural infants mostly came from houses of bad sanitary condition. High percentage of our cases were born to manual workers or farmers (802%) and related to illitarate parents (85.3%) with high fatality rate 70.7%.

1 3
T:Infant Feeding and Weaning practices in Riyadah, Saudi Arabia.
A:Nawal A. El Sayed
S:BHIPH
K:Infant Feeding and Weaning
D: 3/85
A:Feeding practices in early life are important determinants of the health of infants and young children, of their growth and development, and have long standing effects on the well-being of individuals and societies.

1 4
T:The effect of Passive audience upon the special fitness test scores of Orthopedically Handicapped children.
A: Adel Aly Hassan
S: BHOPH
K: Handicapped children
D: 3/85
A: The major focus of the prsent study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a passive audience on Special Fitness Test Performance. The results of this study will assist specialists and educators in understanding the importance of environmental factors when testing children. Potentially, the study offers valuable information for physical educators, special physical educators, and specialists who are interested in testing and evaluating the orthopedically handicapped children.

1 5
T:Use of Frusemide Diuretic in the treatment of Enuresis in children.
A: M.K. Rizk, Adel Abou Talib, J.S. Mosous.
S: AMC
K: Enuresis, treatment, Frusemide.
D: 3/85
A: Enuresis is still a problem to the parents, child and treating doctor. Inspite of the different line of management available now, no one is considered 100% curative whether single or combined.

1 6
T: Clinical importance of surface markers in childhood with acute lymphocytic leukaemia.
A: L.H. El Sayed, Z.A. Abdel Rahman, E.M. Hassan, N. Hammouda & M. Ragab
S: BHIPH
K: acute lymphocytic leukaemia.
D: 3/85
A: The aim of the present study was to empoly the direct immunoflouorescent technique for the detection of surface immunogloblastic leukemia (AAL), both in the acitve state and during remission. Identification of the origin of the leukemia cells and the comparison of

the findings with the prognosis of the diease were also aimed.

17
T: The Effects of Six-Weeks Perceptualmotor programme upon Cognitive Ability of Elementary Learning Disability.
A: B.M. Badeb
S: BHIPH
K: Learning Disability.
D: 3/85
A: For many years there was thought to be a connection between the physical and mental training of a cild. Today there is more evidence that a good motor performance is eesential for efficient use of the intellect and the sensorymotor activity provides the basic building blocks of the child's perceptual development . It is now beleived by mat that whose motor base has been incompetely or inefficiently established will likely have achievement difficulties.

18
T: Reactions of children to parental tobacco somke.
A: Nadia M. Rashid
S: BHIPH
D: 3/85
A: The aim of this study was to investigate the psychological and symptom reactions of children to parental tobacco smoke.

19
T: Factors affecting the utilization of maternal and child health/family planning services in Egypt.
A: Fawzy Gadalla, N. Kamel, M. Hussein M. El-Amin, S. Meckeimar, Gabr Metwalli & M. El-Hadi Emam El-Moata Mobarak, Helmy El-Sayed & N Nassar.
S: EJCM
K: Family planning services,assesment
D: 3/85
A: This study has been conducted by the International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research, Al Azhar University, Cairo under a subcontract grant provided by the Second Population Project of the ministry of Health Cairo. The research team included 7 faculty members of the colleges of medicine of Azhar, Alexandria, Ein Shams and the High Intitute of Public Health as well as 6 senior staff of the Ministry of Health. Field data collectors were more than 50 research assistants.

20
T: Assessing Iron Status of Children by Serum Ferritin.
A:Saud Ishak, Azza Mustafa, Nargis Albert, Shahira Bouless.
S: EJCM
K: Iron Status.
D: 3/85
A: To evaluate serum ferritin concentration as an index of iron stores, 80 preschool and school children were studied, 28 apparantly normal children as control, 35 with iron deficiency and 17 children complaining of anemia and repeated infections.

21
T: Type of Feeding and Child Health
A: A.H. Mahmoud, Mervat M. El-Rafie, Hosny A. Abdel Rahman, Nawal M. Maimoun & Entissar M. El-Sahhar.
S:EJCM
D: 3/85
A: This study was carried out in three MCH centers in Cairo to evaluate the effect of type of feeding on child health. 1033 infant and child (0-4) years of age were subjected to a crosssectional study, out of which those below one year of age were subjected to follow up study with 3 monthly examinations for five visits.

22
T: Common Nutritional Pediatric Dermatoses of Third World Distribution Pellagra and Kwashiorkor.
A: Mohamed A.M. Shoeib, Samia Kandeel, Adel Botros.
S: AMC
K: Nutritional pediatric dermatoses, Pellagra, Kwashirkor.
D: 3/85
A: Pellagra and Kwashiorkor are two common nutritional disorders occuring in infancy and childhood. The dermatologic expression of both are of important diagnostic value. The dermatoses of pellagra occurs most typically over the sun exposed aras, while that of Kwashiorkor on the moistened pressure sites. Both affect the mucous membranes and their histological picture is very similar.

23
T:Social Dietary and Anthorpometric Evaluation for Female Children in Kender Garden Stage.
A: S. El-Ghazali, A. Sherif & R. Faris.
S: AMC
K: Social dietary& Anthorpometric evaluation
D: 3/85
A: The objective of this paper is to evaluate the socoal, dietary charcters and some anthropometric measurements for girls in Kinder-Garden stage in order to assess their nutritional status.

24
T: Assessment of a Child with a Brain Damage.
A: M.Moustafa, M. N. Kotby.
S: AMC
K: Brain Damage, Assessment.
D: 3/85
A: The aim of this presentation is to outline an evaluation scheme developed by the Ain-Shams team over a period of 7 years, in order to stress the value of comprehensive assessment in children suffering from brain damage, a mondatory step prior to better management.

25
T: Some Observations on Cord Whole Blood Viscosity in Normal Full Term, Preterm & Dysmature Newborn Infants.
A:N.El Zawahry & S. El-Ashmawy.
S: MJCU

K: Blood Visocity, Observations.
D: 3/85
A: A comparative study was done on cord whole blood viscosity, fibrinogen, fetal hemoglobin and hematocrit in normal full term, preterm and low birth full term newborn infants at birth, compared to normal full term new born infants, Preterm infants showed significant diminution of cord plasma fibrinogen, significant increse of feta hemoglobin, in contrast to insignificant changes of both cord blood hematocrit and whole blood viscosity.

26

T: The Antibody Response to MMR vaccine in Children with Prior Exposure to one of its Components.
A: Ibrahim I. Elaraby, Ali S. Mourad, Magdi O. Abdou, Faika M. Ghoneim.
S: BAFM
K: MMR vaccine, Antibody response.
D: 3/85
A: The antibody response to MMR vaccine in 20 healthy children with evidence of prior exposure to one of its components was studied using the hemagglutination inhibition test (HI). The results demonstrated that prior to exposure to any of the components of the vaccine as evidenced by high antibody titer, did inhibit the response to the other components.

27

T: PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLLITTUS AMONG EGYPTIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN
A:Isis Ghali, Nawal Mokhtar and Omeima Anwar
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: A survey study was carried out in 48 schools in Embaba Gyiza. Data were collected from school authorities. Prevalence rate of 0.32 per 1000 was obtained. The relative incidenc of IDDM from January 1st, 1980 to August 31st 1983, was 0.3%. These data indicate that IDDM is not rare in developing countires, as it has been thought.

28

T: POSSIBLE ROLE OF VIRUS INFECTION IN THE CAUSATION OF INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MEELITUS IN EGYPTIAN CHILDREN
A: Isis Ghaly, Nawal Mokhtar, Momena Kamel, R.M. El Karamany and Omima Anwar
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Complement fixing antibody titre to 13 viral antigens (mumps, Coxsacie viruses group B (B1 - B6), Measles, Varicella-Zoster (V-Z) and Cytomegalo virus(CVM), parainfluenza 1-3 were tested 40 IDDM chidren. IDDM patients, follow-up with subsequent collection of serum specimens was done (a total 168 specimens). Single specimens were obtianed from anthor 57 IDDM patients and 54 control children. A total of 279 serum specimens wer tested.

29

T: HLA ANTIGENS IN FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS (I.D.D.M.)
A: Asis Ghaly, Momena Kamel, and Omima Anwar
S: EJP
D: 3/85

A: HJLA-A, B, and DR typing was performed to 17 families of 18 patients with IDDM; 59 first degree relatives, 17 mothers, 14 fathers and 27 non-diabetic siblings and 80 control subjects.

30
T: ROLE OF ZINC IN FAILURE TO THRIVE
A: Mahmoud Essaey, A. Samy Khalifa, A. Massoud, A. Abdel Kerim and Bouthaina A. Mansoury.
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Plasma and hair zinc, as well as complete blood pictue, total plasma proteins and the different electrophoretic moities were determined in 49 infants and children failing to thrive, 50 with parasitic infestations and 53 normal controls. The growth pattern was assecesed by measuring weight, length or height, head circumference and left mid arm cicumference.

31
T: STYDY OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN EGYPT
A: M. Fafez, M. El Shabrawy, S.H. El Salam, M. El Shafie, E.M. Amer, M. Khashaba and P. Emara.
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Study material comprised all the 10142 new-borns delivered in the Mansoura Univesity Hospital through the last four years. For every case we used a detailed structured questionaire for information about details of the pregnancy and family history, with special inquiry about the inbreeding effect and the health of parents and siblings. For all cases complete clinical examination, chromosomal and other genetic studies were donw. Other investigations as radilogical, biochemical, immunologic and histopathologic were done as indicated. Mathematics of population genetics were used for estimation of average inbreeding coefficient and gene frequency of the genetic types.

32
T: PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE CYTOTXIC DRUG VINCRISTINE SULFATE IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS
A: Sadia Abdel Hafiz, A. Samy Khalifa, Samira M.H. and A.H. El Essawi
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Seizures obseved in patients treated with vincristine (VCR), a cytotoxic drug in cancer chemotherapy, were attributed to the electrolyte disturbance produced by the drug. Thus using various experimental procedures in the present work, the effects of this drug on serum sodium and potassium level in rats neuromuscular transmission, blood pressure as well as the cardiac contraction and the effect on intestinal musculature were investigated.

33
T: HLA-ANTIGENS AND ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER
A: M. Hafez, F. El Shennawy, Z. El Morsi, Sh. El Sallab and Y. Al tonbary
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Sixty patients with acute rheumatic fever, the parents, rheumatic and nonrheumatic siblings of 19 multiplex families out of those of the 60 probands were included in the study. HLA typing was carried out using the microlymphocytotoxic assay studying 23 HLA antigens of the A and B series. The frequencies of the unrelated 60 probands were compared

with the HLA antigens of 234 unrelated normal controls who denied a past history of acute rheumatic fever, and taken up from the same locality. Relative risk for each antigen was estimated.

34

T:ON SEARCH FOR THE PATHOGENESIS OF ANEMIA IN ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER OCCURRING IN EGYPT

A: F. El Behairy, A. M. Eissa, M. Ezzat, Sh. Haddad and Hala H. El Banna

S: EJP

D: 3/85

A: On search for the possible factors incriminated in production of anemia in rheumatic fever children, fourty two cases suffering acute rheumatic fever were investigated for: C.B.C. Coomb's test, blood serum iron, T.I.B.C., UIBS, Bone marrow aspiration and R.B.C. survival (with Cr 51 methods).

35

T: COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO METHODS OF DESFERRIOXAMINE B ADMINISTRATION IN B-THALASSAEMIA MAJOR

A: A.S. Khalifa, Laila El-Shawarby, Farida Hussein and A.N. Hegazi

S: EJP

D: 3/85

A: A comparative study on the continous infusion desferriocamine subcutaneous administration and subcutaneous infusion by drip was carried out on 14 patients with B-thalassaemia major. Out of the 14 patients studied, 11 were splenectomized. The rate of iron excretion in urine, the drop in serum iron levels and serum transaminases were the criteria of comparison in one week duration trial. After chelation, serum iron did not vary significantly in the group of patients with intact spleen, however it was markedly reduced in splenectomized group. Both groups showed significant increase in urinary excretion after chelation. Improvement of liver functions was noticed in splenectomized patients. On comparing the efficacy of chelation by the two methods utilized, it was found that they were comparable.

36

T: ASSESSMENT OF GROWTH IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC RENAL DISEASES

A: Farida A. Farid, Mahmoud Essaey and Sawsan Moselhy

S: EJP

D: 3/85

A: The study was conducted on 36 children with chronic renal diseases(CRD). Twenty children were suffering from nephrotic syndromes for more than one year and 16 children were suffering from other chronic renal diseases. They were subjected to evaluation of growth and nutritional status by measuring the weight, height, head circumference, skin fold thickness, upper arm circmference, bone age and skeletal status.

37

T: DETERMINATION OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN E (IgE) AND EOSINOPHILIC COUNT IN EGYPTIAN CHILDREN INFECTED WITH HYMENOLEPIS NANA

A: Karima A. Abdel Khalik, Hamed M. Shatla, Mohamed M. Farid, Sherein M. Abd Fattah and Khairy I. Makeld.

S: EJP

D: 3/85
A: The present study was performed on 20 children suffering from H. Nana infection, selected from outpatient clincis of the Pediatric Department, Ain Shams University and 10 healthy children. Their ages ranged from 3 to 10 years. Both groups were subjected for the following: stools and urine examiantion, IgE estimation and blood picture for total W.B.Cs and absolute eosinophilic count.

38
T: FIBRINOGEN AND FIBRIN DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN EGYPTIAN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE GLOMERULO-NEPHRITIS.
A: Karima A. Abd El-KHalik, Hamed M. Shatla, Mohamed M. Farid, Sherine M. Abd El Fattah and Laila Abo El Mageid
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: This study was conducted on 20 children with acute glomerulonephritis(15 males and 5 females). Their ages ranged from 5-12 years and 10 normal children of the same age free from diseases that could affect the results. All cases were subjected to full history and clinical examination, urine examination both macroscopically for volume, specific gravitry, reaction, colour and sediment and microscopically for casts, R.B.Cs. and pus cells. Blood examiantion for urea, creatinine, E.S.R., serum fibrinogen and serum fibrinogen degradation products was also done.

39
T: CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF RETINOBLASTOMA
A: M. Fafez, M. Emara, Hanem El Tahan, T. Gamal and S. Setten
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: Six children with retinoblastoma (Rb) (bilateral in 2 and unilateral ain 4 cases) were included in the study. Direct preparation of chromosomes were done from tumour cells. Peripheral blood leucocytes from patients, their parents ans siblings were cultured for chromosomal analysis. The karyotypes revelaed normal chromosomal complements in the patients and their relatives.
The tumours were in the peridiploid range with modes of 46, 46, 49, 48, 46 and 46 respectively. Deletion of th elong arm of chromosome 13 including the band q 14 was prsent in 3 unilateral tumours. In one case the deleted piece is translocated to the long arm of chromosome 13 including the band q14 was present in 3 unilateral tumours. In one case the deleted piece is translocated to the long arm of chromosome 10 q14, q23.

40
T:RELAPSING NODULAR NON SUPPURATIVE PANNICULITIS (RNNP) IN A NEONATE
A: Yehia El Gamal, Rabah Shawky, Farida Farid, Galila Mokhtar and Elham Housny
S: EJP
D: 3/85
A: A case of relapsing nodular non-suppurative panniculitis occurrin in a newborn in his 10th day of birth following trauma is described. The condition was characterized by firm subcutaneous nodules mainly affecting the thighs, forearms and the neck. Hepatosplenomegaly was also detected. The condition was proved histopathologically. Nodules regerssed after 2 months of onset without leaving any sequelae except slight puckering of the skin.

4 1
T: Evaluation of the Problem of Hypovitaminosis D among Children below 3 years in Dakhahlia.
A: Fadia, Z.H. Abo-Hassan, Shadia, El-S & Magea A.G.
S: MMB
K: Hypovitaminosis D.
D: 4/85
A: Rickets is still a prevalent disease in Egypt, inspite of the real advances in the economic standard. It was reported to affect as many as 12% of infants (Galal et al., 1970).

4 2
T: M. Rubella: Its effect on the infant and newborn with special reference to the effect on Hearing
A: H. Soliman
S: JEMA
K: Rubella.
D: 4/85
A: German measles or rubella is a disease caused by an adenovirus. This illness may affect children or adults. Rubella may be asymptomatic or associated slowly with lymphadenopathy, although the picture of the disease in children is mainly a 3 day exanthem.

4 3
T: The most common causes of sensorineural deafness in children.A study of one thousand cass.
A: H. Soliman
S: EMA
K: Deafness, Causes
D: 4/85
A: The most common causes of sensorineural deafness occur after birth due to exposure of children to the different types of exanthemata and infectious fevers of bacterial or viral aetiology, besides the effects of drugs incriminated with ototoxic reactions.

4 4
T: Autosomal Dominant Inherited Suspectibility to Seborrhoeic Dermatitis and Extensive Seborrhoea.
A: M. Hafez, L. Sharaf, S.A. Abd El Nabi, A. Higazi.
S: JEMA
K: Seborrhoeic Dermatitis, Susceptibility
D: 4/85
A: Seborrhoea and sebarrhoeic dermatitis are of the most frequently seen disease in the clinical parcitice of dermatology. Till recently, the aetiology of the disease is unknown, except an over secretion of sebum acting as an underlying cause. Book and Milkinson reported that the essential predisposing factor is the complex of structural and functinal abnormalities constituting the seborrhoeic state, which may be genetically determined.

4 5
T: Study on some Liver Functins in children with Kerosene Poisoning.
A: Abdel Hadi I. Hassan, Ali A. Abdel Aal, Bothina Eldomiaty, El Sayed Shaheen & Zakaria Hamed El Sayed.
S: BAFM

K: Liver function, Kerosene Poisoning.
D: 6/85
A: Some aspects of liver functions in children with accidental kerosene poisoning were studied on 30 cases and compared with three of normal healthy controls.

46
T: Ultrastructural changes in hepatocytes in patients with pellagra.
A: Abdalla M. Kato, Abu Bakr Sherif, Abdel Hakim, S.I. Soliman, Nasra A. Shaaban & Moshira M. Safi.
S: MJCU
K: Ultrastructural changes, hepatocytes, pellagra patients.
D: 6/85
A: Electron microscoipic study of the hepatocytes in patients with pellagra revealed definite changes in the organelles and inclusions. After clinical cure, these changes showed marked improvement, yet they did not reach the normal.

47
T: Some Coagulative studies and Antithromin III levels in Nephrotic children.
A: Ghoneim H.R., El-Tahan, H. Zeidan, M. Abo Hashem, E. & Khalafallah, T.A.M.
S: AJLM
D: 7/85
A: Coagulative changes were determined in 20 children with idiopathic nephrotic syndrome. The studies were performed during the initial presentation and prior to institution of any therapy. It has been stated that a hypercoagulable state occurs in this disease as exemplified, by elevations of fibrinogen, accelerated thrombin time (T.T.), accelerated activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) in 25% of cases, thrombocytosis, incrased platelet aggregation, increased platelet adhesiveness and deficiency of antithrombin III, marked reduction in serum protein albumin and elevation in total lipids and cholesterol.

48
T: EVIDENCE OF CHROMOSOMAL INSTABILITY IN DOWN SYNDROME
A: M. Hafez, z. El Morsy, G. El Wehedy and Y. Al Tanbary
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: The study included 46 children with trisomy 21 and 10 unrelated normals with matched age and sex as controls. Ten ml. of blood were drawn from each of the patients and normals divided into 5 flasks, and exposed to gamma rays at 0,75, 150, 300 and 400 rads. Lymphocytes wer cultured. All slides were coded and randomized and the aberrations were scored.

49
T: THE VALUE OF BILE SALTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MALDIGESTION AND MALABSORPTION IN KWASHIORKOR
A: M. Hafez. T.A. Hafgez, H. El Tahan, S. Saied, S. Abou El Hassan, N. Shaaban, A. Abdalla and M. Zeidan
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: The study was carried out on 44 children suffering from kwashiorkor and 12 normal children with matched age and sex as controls. patients were divided into two groups: (1)

Group I included 23 childrem treated by the ordinary dietetic treatment; (2) Group II comprised 21 children, treated with a combination of the ordinary dietetic treatment and oral glycochenodeoxy cholic acid in a dose of 1.2 mg/kg/day for two weeks. All the malnourished children were followed from admission up to 6 weeks. The following were carried out before and after treatment: (1) Weight for height, (2) Creatinine height index, (3) total serum proteins, (4) bile salt fractions in duodenal juice, (5) D-xylose tolerance test, (6) fat absorption, (7) nitrogen absorption, (8) histopathology and histochemistry of the jejunal mucosa (esterases, lactase, succinic dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase and acid phopshatase enzymes).

50
T: GLYCOSYLATED HAEMOGLOBIN (G-Hb)IN INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS (IDDM)
A: Mona Salem, Alia Sadek and Dina Shehab
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: The studied material comprises 20 juvenile diabetic children, 12 girls and 8 boys with 20 healthy children as controls.

51
T: PREVALENCE OF VIRAL ANTIBODIES IN EGYPTIAN JUVENILE DIABETICS
A: Nabila El Sheikh, Mona Salem, Zeinab El Rashidi and R. El Karamany
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: The relationship between mumps, rubella and coxsachie B (B1-B6) virus infections and juvenile diabetes was investigated in 21 patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) as compared to 50 age mathced control.

52
T: CHANGES IN VANADIUM AND COPPER IN NEPHROTIC SYNDROME
A: Rabah M. Shawky, Farida A. Farid, Abadel Kerim and Samia F. El Sahn
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A:Thirty children were included in this study:Ten normal children aged from 2-10 years as control and 20 children with nephrotic syndrome aged from 5-11 years. They were subjected to complete clinical examination, estimation of serum vanadium, copper, albumin, cholesterol, Sodium and pottasium. Estimation of urinary vanadium and copper was also done.

53
T: DETERMINATION OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN (E) IN YOUNG ASTHMATIC CHILDREN
A. F.A. El Behairy; A. El Asfahani, Shahenaz M. Hammoda, M.A. FAyed and A.M.B. Aly
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: 23 asthmatic children were investigated for skin reactivity to some allergens, IgE values and eosinophilic count. Clinically all of the cases seemed to have atopic asthma. 73.9% of the cases showed positive skin reactions, the mean eosinophilic count was significantly ele-

vated in asthmatic children and the IgE values revealed a highly significant elevation in asthmatic group than in normals (837 ± 782 I.u/ml versus 131 ± 70 I.u/ml).

54.
T: TUBERCULIN TEST IN CHRONIC AND RECURRENT CHEST DISEASES IN INFANTS AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
A: A.K. Khattab, A. Khashaba, Sherin M. Abdel-Fattah and A.A. Ziko
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: Forty chiildren divided into 23 asthmatic patients, 12 tuberculous and 5 non tubeculous were taken with 15 control children from the Ain-Shams Pediatic Hospital. All were investigated for Hb%, leucocytic count, chest x-ray and tuebrculin test. The results showed that the tuberculous cases had higher percentage of tuberculin reaction than that of the non-tubnerculous plus controls. The history of contact was higher among tuberculous cases than in the non-tuberculous plus controls. The history of contact was higher among tuberculous cases than in the non-tuberculous controls. The number of vaccinated cases amoang non-tuberculous plus controls wer hihger than those among tuberculous patients. Lastly as regards to the sensitivity and the spcificity of tuebrculin test, it is considered a good negative test but not conclusive in the exclusion of tuberculosis.

55.
T: A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PHENYTOIN AND CARBAMAZEPINE ON LIVER FDUNCTIONS AND THYROID HORMONES
A: Laial A. Abd Rabou, H.M. Abdel Rahman, Naglaa abolu El Azayem, and A.M. Khalifa
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: Thirty two children with seizure disorders receiving either phenytoin (25 children) or Carbamazepine (7 children) for more than three months had liver funciton tests evaluated and serum levels of thyroxine and triiodothyronin (T_4, T_3) measured in a trial to investigate the influence of these drugs on liver functions and thyroid hormones. During treatment with phenytoin a significant decrase in T_4 and T_3 was observed compared to control and the same finding was observed in group on carbamazepine. Neither of the drugs caused any changes in lvier function tests (SGOT, SGPT, GGTP), alkaline phosphatase nor serum bilirubin.

56.
T: RETINOPATHY IN CYANOTIC CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE
A: A.M. Eissa; Zeinab El Ramly, M.A. Saad; O.A. Nafei; A. Ahmed and A.M. Farrag.
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: On search for the possible effect of cyanotic congenital heart disease on the retina, 25 infants and children were examined opthalmologically. Severe retinopathy was detected in 44%, moderate retinopathy in 28%, and 16% exhibited mild retinopathy.

57.
T: PLASMA CORTISOL LEVEL IN HAEMOLYTIC ANAEMIAS
A: A.S. Khalifa, A. Chareeb and Malaka M. Azmy
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: This study was carried out on 35 patients with different types of haemolytic anaemia

and 17 normal controls. Their ages ranged between 1 day and 12 years. 25 patients were males while the remianing 10 were females. They were categorised into 3 groups, 7 with haemolytic disease of the newborn, 17 patients suffered from G-6-PD deficiency and the third group included 11 patients with B-thalassaemia major. Complete clinical examination were done. Laboratory investigations included complete haemogram, serum bilirubin levels, serum cratinine, total serum proteins and protein electrophoresis, serum electrolytes including Na+ and K+, and plasma cortisol.

58.

T: THE MAGNITUDE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN CHILDREN COMPLAING OF NOCTUNAL ENURESIS

A: Zeinab El Ramly, M. Shaalan M.A. Saad, Nadia Nour M. Abdel Sattar and E. Gaber.

S: EJP

D: 7/85

A: 43 enuretic children 5 to 12 years old attending the outpatient paediatric and neuropsychiatric clinics of Al Hussein hospital were considered in this study. Males were more affected than females and more secondary enuretics. Order of birth was of no much significance. Urinary tract infection was the causative agent in only 2.33%. Enuretics were belong to families of low intellect in 83.7% and of low income in 88.4%, Corporal punishment used to be the way for toilett trainin in 81.4% of them.

59.

T: STUDY ON LIVER BIOPSY AND FUNCTION IN CASES OF PROTEIN ENERGY MALNUTRITION

A: A. Soiman, M. Abdel Sattar; H.M. Roushdy; Zeinab El Ramly; M.a. Saad and Larisa Ananiva

S: EJP

D: 7/85

A: Ten children, nine with protein energy malnutrition, five kwashorkor and four marasmic kwashiorkor and one normal control. They were 6 to 24 months old. Liver functions showed hypoproteinaemia and normal SGOT and SGPT. Ultra-structure of liver biopsies from these patients showed that the nucleus may be pyknotic, swollen, rounded or irregular in shape. It is centrally placed but sometimes it is eccentric. The cytoplasm looks clear and hydropic, the rough endoplasmic reticulum is dilated and forms increased amount of vacules. The smooth endoplasmic reticulum is rarely viscible, it shows slight dilatation of the cisternae and slight degree vesticulation. The mitochondrioa are many being rounded in shape, newly formed collagen fibrils are prominent, glycogen particles are seen in large numbers. The prominent feature is the presence of lipid droplets of different sizes, sometimes they occupy the majority of the cytoplasm volume.

60.

T: A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON CONGENITAL TOXOPLASMOSIS

A: Magda E. Azab, M.F. Fikry, Elmeya H. Safar and S.F.A. El Shennewy

S: EJP

D: 7/85

A: Many children infected with Toxoplasma seem normal at birth, where this latent infection may develop and become apparent later.

61.

T: CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS AS A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF DIARRHOEA IN CHIDLREN
A: Magda E. Azab, H.M. Khalil, A.S. Khalifa, Samia A. Makhlouf, A.F.A. Fawzy and Faiza S.M. Habib
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: Cryptosporidium is an enteric coccidian parasite that was identified in a wide range of vertebrates. In a study on children with gastrointestinal manifestations, Cryptosporidium occysts were identified for the first time in Egypt, in the stools of 3 out of 73 non-immunocopromised patients. Two were complaining of persistent watery diarrhoea and had recently developed diarrhoea. No positive cases were recorded out of 44 immunocompromised children receiving immunosuppressive therapy. Age of positive cases ranged between 10 months and 2 years.

62.
T: CARDIAC CHANGES IN ACUTE CHILDHOOD LEUKAEMIA
A: A.S. Khalifa, Y.M. El Gamal, amal M. Ayoub and Elham M. Hossny
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: Chest and heart skiagraphy and mesurcemnt of cardiothoracic ratio, electrocardiography and echocardiography were peformed for 34 children with acute lymphatic leukaemia (ALL) and 11 with acute non-lymphatic leukaemia (ANLL). Their aged ranged between 7 months and 13 years with a median age of 5 years. 35 were males and 10 were females. The results were compared to those of 15 normal chiuldren as controls. Pericardial effusion was detected in 805 of newly diagnosed patients and the prevalence decreased during the course of tretment. Cardiomegaly was a prominent feature of newly diagnosed cases and those in relapse. However, in patients in remission and repalpse free suvival, the cardiac size was within normal. The ECG changes included sinus tachycardia, left, right or biventricular hypertrophy, non-specific ST-segment and T-wave changes and low QRS voltage. Partial right bndle branch block was also obseved. The echocardiography revealed increase in left ventricular end systolic end diastolic diamters and volumes in newly diagnosed cases of NALL. Estimation of cardiac performance revealed diminished ejection fraction.

63.
T: IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES IN CHIDLREN SUFFERING OF CONGENIATL HERAT DISEASES
A: A.A. Solimam A.M. Eissa, Z. El Ramly, M.A. Saad, K.A., Mahfouz, and M.G. Tawfik
S: EJP
D: 7/85
A: The immunological status of 20 infants and children with congenital H.D. is evaluated, together with some hematological indices.

64.
T: The Heritability to Neural Tube Defects Among Egyptians.
A: M. Hafez, M. Nagady & A. El-Mongy
S: JEMA
K: Neural Tube Defects, Heritability
D: 8/85
A: Neural tube defects result from failure of hte neural folds to close. This process starts in the region of the cervical cord and proceeds cephalic and caudal, carrying along the anterior

and posterior neuropore. Until this closure is complete, the central canal is open to the amniotic fluid. With closure the surface ectoderm becomes a continuous sheet on the surface of the embryo.

65.

T: Posterior urethral polyps in infants and children, a report of 2 new cases and review of the literature.

A: M. Yousif

S: AFMJ

K: Urethral polyps, infants and childhood.

D: 8/85

A: Two cases of posterior urethral polyps are reported. The literature was reviewed as regard its frequency, origin, pathology, clinical presentations and treatment. It is considered that it is a non neoplastic congenital defect. Because of its obstructive qualities, it is of clinical significance and should be considered as a separate entity in the evaluation of young boys with lower primary tract symptoms.

66.

T: Estimation of Total Serum IgM in different chest infections including Tuberculosis in Infancy and Childhood.

A: S. Samuel, E.M. Ekladios, Z.A. Mohamed & S. Bebawy.

S: GEPA

K: Chest infections: Ig M Level.

D: 9/85

A: Statistical analysis showed insignificant increments in serum IgE concentration in patients suffering from upper or lower respiratory infections as compared to controls. No significant difference was noted between these two groups of subjects. As regards tuberculous subjects, non-significant decrements were revealed in IgE concentration in pulmonary as well as extrapulmonary tuberculous subjects as compared to controls. No significant difference could have been traced between the results obtained in pulmnary and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis.

67.

T: Study of the plasma ascorbic acid level and some aspects of cellular immunity in acute nasopharyngitis in children.

A: El S. Hassanin.

S: BAFM

K: Nasopharyngitis, Plasma Ascorbic acid Level.

D: 9/85

A:Sixty infants with acute nasopharyngitis were subdivided into two groups. One group was left for the natural course of the disease, while the other was given 0.5 gm of ascorbic acid daily. The plasma level of ascorbic acid was determined both at the onset of the diseae and after one week in a trial to detect the effect of the disease on the blood level in the first group.

68.

T: Plasma levels of cyclic adenosine monophosphate in rheumatic carditis with and without heart failure.

A: M.K. Aref.

S: BAFM

D: 9/85

A:Infants with acute nasopharyngitis were divided into two groups. One grup was left for the natural course of the disease, while the other was given 0.5 gm of Ascorbic acid daily. The plasma level of ascorbic acid was determined both at the onset of the disease and after one week in a trial to detect the effect of the disease on the blood level in the first group.

69.

T: Plasma and cerebrospinal fluid cyclic AMP in children with rehumatic chorea.

A: M.A. Aref, K. Zaki.

S: BAFM

K: Rheumatic chorea, cyclic AMP level.

D: 9/85

A: Plasma and CSF cyclic AMP levels were estiamted in twelve cases of rheumatic chorea, and in ten age and sex matched normal controls. The study revealed insignificant difference in CAMP level in plasma of both the choreic children and the controls but the level of CAMP in CSF of choreic children was significantly higher than that of the controls.

70.

T: Insuline, Glucagon and cAMP Blood Level in protein-energy Malnutrition (P.E.M.)

A: M.K. Aref, K. Zaki.

S: BAFM

K: Protein Energy Malnutrition, Insulin, glucagon and Camp Blood Level.

D: 9/85

A: The fasting plasma insuline, glucagon and CAMP and blood glucose levels were estimated in twenty cases of PEM (10 Kwashiorkor and 10 Marsmus) as wella s to age sex method normal controls. The results showed the fasting blood glucose and plasma insuline were significantly lower while plasma glucagon and CAMP were significantly higher in PEM cases than in normal controls.

71

T: The use of B, Microglobulin exretion in the defferentiation between upper and lower Urinary Tract Infactions in children.

A: R. El-Baroudy; M. Ramzy and M.A. Kamel.

S: GEPA

K: Urinary tract infections, Diagnosis.

D: 9/85

A: B_2-microglobulin excretion in urine collections was studied in 20 children with urinary infection. It was found to be significantly higher in children with upper U.T. infection but normal in children with cystitis (lower U.T. infeciton) which denotes the presence of tubular damage in the former group which is absent with a normal tubular function in the latter. B_2 micrologbulin excertion was not related to the severity of infection.

72

T: Reconstuctive Ear surgery in children.

A: Hashem A. Fouad, Ahmed M. Fatten, Taher M. Soliman & Mohamed Refai.

S: MJCU

K: Reconstructive Ear Surgery, children.

D: 9/85

A: Eighty three children with chronic suppurative otitis media of the tubo-tympanic type were subjected to tympanoplasty operation. Their ages ranged from 3 years and 9 months

to 12 years and 11 months. The ears were dry for a period ranging between 3-6 months. Temporalis fascia grafts were employed with incus interposition in 16 cases.

73

T: Cell Mediated Immunity in Rheumatic Children and the Role of chronic septic toasils.

A: Awatef El Mazny, Ahmed Fathi, Moamena Kamel, Bahia Moustafa & Ahmed Gala.

S: MJCU

K: Tonsilitis, Rheumatic children.

D: 9/85

A: The role of C.M.I. in the pathogenesis of Rheumatic fever as well as the role of chronic septic tonsils on cell mediated immune function of rheumatic children was studied in this work. The material included group (1) of thirty active rheumatic children about half of them suffered from chronic tonsils and the other half was free. Group (II) included twenty five children with quisccent rheumatic heart disease, half of them suffered from chronic septic tonsils and the other half was free. Group (III) included thirty non rheumatic healthy control childen either tonsillectomised or not suffering from chronic septic tonsils.

74.

T: Platelet Functions in children with Rheumatic Activity.

A: M. Khalil, Hafez, S.I.Soliman. H. El Tahan and M. El Sawy

S: GEPA

K: Rheumatic Fever, Platelet functions.

D: 9/85

A:A battery of investigations including platelet count, bleeding time, platelet aggregation, platelet adhesiveness, clot retraction, saolin-cephalin on platelet poor and platelet rich plasmas, and platelet factor 3 availability were performed on 65 children, 40 cases out of them with rheumatic activity and without heart failure, 14 cases with activity and heart failure 11 cases with quiscent rheumaic heart. The same procedures were done on 12 healthy children of matched age and sex as control.

75.

T: Haemostatic Studies in Children with Chronic Renal Falure.

A: A.M. Al-Basousy, A. Abdallah.

S: GEPA

K: CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE, HAEMOSTATIC STUDIES.

D: 9/85

A: Not available.

76.

T: Therapeutic Trial of Ascorbic Acid in Splenectomized Thalassemic children.

A:Al-Basousy, M. Zedan, A. Abdallah.

S: GEPA

K: Thalassemic Treatment.

D: 9/85

A: The role of Splenectomy in thalassemia syndrome needs to be reevaluated. Splenectomized thalassemic children before and after one month tretment with ascorbic acid plus 10 non-splenectomized thalassemic children were studied for liver size, haemoglobin levels, hematocrit, red cell counts, serum iron and reticulocytic count. Data were subjected to a computerized statistical package.

77.

T: The efficacy of Cefuroxine in the treatment of Bacterial Meniagitis in infants & children

A: H.K. Baha El-Din, r. El Baroudy, & N. Omran.

S: GEPA

K: Meningitis, Treatment..

D: 9/85

A: Forty-eight cases of proven bacterial meningitis due to one of six causative organisms were treted with cefuroxine. Cefuroxine was clinically and bacteriologically effective in 40 cases. Failure of response was due to one of several factors, infection with resistant organism e.g. staph, aureus resistant to the drug, bad general condition, fulminating forms of the disease and rapid death with no sufficient duration of therapy.

78.

T: Estimation of Zinc level in serum and hair of fullterm & prmature Egyptian newborn infants.

A: F. Badrawy. M. Habib, Salem A. Massoud.

S: GEPA

K: Premature, Zinc level.

D: 9/85

A: The premature newborns showed a significant lower zinc level in both serum and hair than those of full term newborns. This difference is due to the shortened intra-uterine life and failure to obtain zinc from their serum was 25.5 ± 6.78 ug% and in their hair as 85.8 ± 13.20 ug/gm which pointed to a significant difference between zinc level in full term and premature newborns.

79.

T: Study of the Nutritional Status of Primary School Children in a rural area of Egypt.

A: M.K. El-Sobky, A.A. Massoud, A.S. Hafez, A.H. Abdel Karim.

S: GEPA

K: Nutition.

D: 9/85

A: This study was done on 196 school children (120 boys & 76 girls) aged 8-12 years in a rural area of Egypt. Results showed that great majority of them came from families characterized by high crowding index, large size, and illitracy which significantly affected their nutritional status. 43.88% of these children had parasitic infestaions (mainly S.) which exerted significant adverse effect on their nutritional status. Aslo 68.9% of them showed signs suggestive of malnutrition. Height and weight measurements were all below Sarhan's Egyptian local standards and Frisancho norms, except for girls at the age of 11 years and over who showed higher values due to the earlier pubertal changes occurring in rural communities than in urban areas.

80.

T: Studies on the Gastric Juice of Infants under different kinds of food

A: A. Eissa, Z. ElRamly, N. Nour, A. Khalifa.

S: GEPA

D: 9/85

A: The gastric juice of 24 infants was examined two hours after feeding for gastric acidity, lactic acid and pepsin activity. Results were compared with those of a group of 16 infants

with P.E.M. free HCL was not detected in any case, while combined acidity was markedly elevated in artificially fed ones and after supramine diet. On the other hand hypoactivity and poor pepsin activity were a common feature in infants with P.E.M. Gastric acidity and pesin activity were markedly increased after feeding with supramine for one week. This might be induced by its content of triglycerides and mltibranched amino acid.

81.

T: HCG Test in Egyptian Patients with Cryptorchidism.

A: I.M. Ghaly. I.I. Ibrahim, O. El Rouby & M.I. Abdalla.

S: GEPA

K: Cryptorchidis, MCG test.

D: 9/85

A:Serum testosterone (T) concentration and urine 17-ketosteroid (17-KS) were determined under basal conditions and after stimulation by human chorionic gonadotrophins (HCG) in thirty-six prepubertal males (10 normal children and 26 cryptorchid patients). As a function of HCG stimulation, the increase in serum T level was evident in both groups, although the magnitude of rise was higher in control group than cryptorchid boys.

82.

T: A study on some urological problems in primary shcool children in Assiut.

A: S. El-Deen, F.A. Abd El-Hafez, F. Mohamed & H.M. Ghazaly

S: GEPA

K: Urological Problems, Assiut.

D: 9/85

A: Older schoold children (8-13 y), boys, rural children, malnourished children, those belonging to low socio-economic class and to large sized families had significantly higher frequencies of dysuria, hematuria and abnormal urine findings viz: hematuria, pyuria and proteinuria. These differences may be attrributed to the significant higher frequency of billharzial infestation in these groups. Significant bacteria was found in 2.04% of our school children by urine culture and in 1.34% by nitrate test.

83.

T: Diagnostic and Prognostic Value of C-Reactive protein in neonatal infections.

A: Soliman A. M. Abdel Sattar, El-Ramly, Z. Saad M. A. Mahfouz K., Nassar M.M.

S: GEPA

K: Neonatal infections, diagnosis & prognosis.

D: 9/85

A: Twenty neonates with clinical evidences of infection were included in this study 13 males and 7 females, 13 were low birthweight, 9 prematures and 4 dysmatures. Ther were the outcome of risky deliveries, prolonged labour, premature rupture of membranes, caesarean section, toxamemia of pregnancy, genitourinary tract infection and maternal diabetes. Twelve neonates had early-onset sepsis (60%) and eight (40%) had late-onset sepsis after the first week. Most of them had respiratory distress, diarrhoea, conjunctivities, pustules, otitis media and combined symptoms.

84.

T: Eruption of the milk lower central incisor.

A: M.K. Rizk, A.M. El Saadany, M.M. Heshmat A. El Emary.

S: GEPA
K: incisor eruption.
D: 9/85
A:The average age of milk teething in children of high socioesconomic condition was 7.4 ± 2.28 months while in the low socioeconomic was 9.10 ± 2.75 months. The mean age of eruption of the milk lower central incisors in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth of more child were 7.103 ± 1.523, 747 ± 1823, 8.542 ± 2.92, 159 ± 2.483 and 9.588 ± 2.545.

85.

T: Serum Complement in Infantile Gastro-Entritis.
A: I. Fayad, Isis Ghali, Maomena Kamel, Mona Abou Zekry, A. Moustafa & M. Refaat.
S: GEPA
K: Infanile gastro-enteritis, serum complement.
D: 9/85
A: Immunological changes have been reported with persistent diarrhea. Complement activation is a principal mediator in the inflammatory response. The complement profile has been assessed in 35 infants with persistent diarrhea, ten cases with acute diarrhea and 15 normal controls. An increase in C_3, C_4 activator was observed in the persistent dirarrhea group compared to the acute diarrhea cases and the healthy controls. On the other hand total hemolytic complement tothe acute and healthy groups denoting functinal impariremcnt.

86.

T: Some Enzymatic Sudies in active Rheumatic and Rheumatoid Diseases in Egyptian children.
A: A.M. Eissa, M. Abul-Fadl, Z. El-Ramly, M.A. Saad, M.S. Khalil & M. Rabiea.
S: GEPA
K: Rheumatic &Rheumatoid disease.
D: 9/85
A: On search for the effect of rheumatic Diseases on serum alkaline phosphatase, alkaline pyrophosphatase and 5-nucleotidase enzymes, 47 patients with active rheumatic fever 5 to 18 years old were studied.

87.

T: The effect of Caffein Intake by Lactating Mothers on Their Nursing infants.
A: M.K. Aref; S. Mahmoud, S.I. Soliman, H. Hammad, N. Khalfala, M.A. Shams El Deen.
S: GEPA
K: Lactation , effect of caffein.
D: 9/85
A: Serum caffein level was estimated in 30 lactating infants and in their mothers who were accustomed to receive caffein containing drinks. The levels in infants and their mothers were not significantly different.

High serum caffein level were found in infants below 4 months and positive correlation was found between the serum level of caffein and irritabiliity and sleeplessness in infants.

88

T: Serum Complement in infantile Gastroenteritis.

A: I. Fayad, Isis Ghali Maomena Kamel, Mona Abou Zekry, A. Moustafa & M. Fefaat.

S: GEPA

K: Infantile gastro-entritis, serum complement.

D: 9/85

A: Immunological changes have been reported with persistent diarrhea. Complement activation is a principal mediator in the inflammatory response. The complement profile has been assessed in 35 infants with persistent diarrhea, ten cases with acute diarrhea and 15 normal controls. An incrase in C_3, C_4 activator was observed in the persistent diarrhea group compared to the acute diarrhea cases and the healthy controls. On the other hand the total hemolytic complement to the acute and healthy groups denoting functional impariement.

89.

T: On search for the Role of social and familial tendency upon Rheumatic heart affection.

A: A.M. Eissa, Z. El Ramly, M.A. Saad, A Kafafy & M.A. Ahmed

S: GEPA

K: Rheumatic Heart, social factors

D: 9/85

A: Rheumatism in children in Egypt is a community health problem. This necessitates the existence of appropriately structured health services. Its main goal should be case finding, follow up and prevention of the disease.

90.

T: Anticardiac antibodies in rheumatic affection in children

A: M.K. Gabr, S. Shoeb, M. Abou-Zekry, S. El-Attar & A. Medawy.

S: GEPA

K: Rheumatic fever in children , antibodies.

D: 9/85

A: In the past few years the role of anticardiac antibodies in the production of rheumatic cardiac lesions has been recognized. The present study included thirty patients and ten controls. The patients formed three groups, eight patients had acute rheumatic fever in the first attack, ten cases were chronic patients without acitvity and twelve chronic cases were complicated by activity.

91.

T: The value of the Foam Stability (FST) in the Prediction and Diagnosis of Hyalaine Membrane Disease.

A: A. Badr El-Din & S. Hammad

S: GEPA

K: Hyaline Membrane Disease, diagnosis.

D: 9/85

A: The value of the foam stability test (FST), performed on the gastric aspirate, in predicting and diagnosing hyaline membrane disease (HMD) was assessed. Two groups of newborns-25 each - were studied; the first include "susceptible" babies while the second included babies who developed respiratory distress soon after delivery. The FST was negative in 32 out of the 50 newborns while HMD was diagnosed in 12 babies, 6 in each group. The incidence of HMD among those with negative FST was 37.5% (12 out of 32 cases). Not a single baby with a positive FST developed HMD. A positive test would therefore make

the diagnosis of HMD unlikely.

92.

T: Estimation of Serum Trace Elements (Selenium, Molybdenum & Chromium) In Normal Egyptian Children and those with Bilharzial Hepatosplenomegaly.

A: H.El-Ghadban, S.I. El-Hadda, Z. Radwan, R. El-Shenawy & L. Hussein

S: GEPA

K: Bilharzial hepatosplenomeglay serum trace elements.

D: 9/85

A: Trace metals had attracted the attention of many workers all over the world Selenium, Molybdenum and Chromium are among the metals which were implicated in different pathological status. Estimation of serum selenium, Molybedenum and Chromium using radioisotopic Neutron Activation Analysis technique was carried out on 26 normal children aged 6-15 years, as well as on 32 age matched patient suffering from Bilharziasis (7 female, 25 male), categorized into 3 groups; 8 with hepatomegaly, 19 with hepatosplenomegaly and 5 with ascites.

93.

T: A survey on paresitic infestations & tuberculous immunity in a model village.

A: M.S. El-Feel, K.M., El-Diwany, A.M. Khalifa, Z.A. El-Ramli & N.M. Nour.

S: GEPA

K: Parasitic infestations and tuberculous immunity .

D: 9/85

A: Out of 428 children examined, 269 (62.9%) were found to be infested. The prevalence of parasitic infestation was higher in males (65%) than in females (59.2%). The order of frequency of parasitic infestations was: Ascaris lumbricoids 31.3% , Schistosoma haematobium 25.5%, Entamoeba histolytica 14.3%, Enterobius vermicularis 13.8%, Hymenolepis nana 10.1%, Giardia lambia 7.9%, Schistosoma mansoni 2.1%, Trichuris trichura 1.6% and Ankylostoma duodenale 0.46%.

94.

T: Histopathological studies on longstanding Lymphadenopathy in children.

A: Z.El Ramly, M.A. Saad, M. El-Magharaby, A. El-Shaikh & Abdel Hameed .

S: GEPA

K: Lymphadenopathy, Histopathological Studies.

D: 9/85

A: Fifty children with generalized lymphnodal enlargement were biopsied for definitive diagnosis. They were 32 males and 18 females, 13 months to 14 years old.

95.

T: Toxicologic Causes of Acute Respiratory Failure in Infants and Children.

A: R. Sakr, F. El Hinaidy, r. El Shenawy, M. El Aouti & S. Mustafa.

S: GEPA

K: Acute Respiratory Failure, Aetiology.

D: 9/85

A: The study included sixty-four infants and children who were admitted with acute poisoning to the I.C.U. of Cairo University Children's Hospital. The peak incidence of their ages

was between 1 to 4 years. The sex incidence was the same below one year of age, while males were nearly double to triple the female after one year. Drugs constituted the commonest causes of poisoning.

96.
T: Immunological studies in different types of skin infectins in infants and children.
A: A.M. Eissa, K. El-Diwany, H. Abdel Aal, A. El-Ramly M.A.
S: GEPA
K: Skin infections, immunology.
D: 9/85
A: Pyoderma affected younger age group with a mean age of 17.4 and 19 months for impetigo and skin abscesses respectively. The face was the site for predilection in 80-90% of cases. Streptococcus pyogenes was the responsible organism in 76% of cases and staphylococcus aureus in 64% while mixed infection was found in 36%.

97.
T: The value of ultrasonography in diagnosis of abdominal swellings in infancy.
A: S. Sharaf El Din, A. El Manzy, H. Aboulkheir, r. El Shenawy & I. Sharaf.
S: GEPA
K: Ultrasonography, diagnosis of abdominal swellings.
D: 9/85
A: Ultrosonography is indeed one of the most valuable diagnostic tools in abdominal lesions. In the presence of abdominal swellings, ultrasound proved sometimes to be more significant than other methods of investigations. It is a non-invasive, hazardless and painless method that requiring the least preparation of the patient.

98.
T: Urinary Excretion of Glycosaminolycans in Children with Kidney diseases.
A: S.Sharaf El-Din, Z. El-Shawaf, R. El-Shenawy, L. Hussein, M. Mourad.
S: GEPA
K: Kidney disease, glycosaminolycans excretion.
D: 9/85
A: A significant increase in glycosaminoglycans excreted per day and glycosaminolycans-creatinine in the five pathological renal groups studied. The cause of increase of these acid glycosaminoglycans is still contraversial. It is supposed that the diseased kidney leaks these polysaccharides into urine, or that in urinary tract infection there is accelerated catabolism of connective tissue and this increase in glycosaminglycans exretion reflects increased connectiv etissue turnover.

99.
T: Insulin Secretion in Kwashiorkor in Egypt.
A: R. Skar, M. Mahfouz, S. Hadda, M.D., G. Ziad M. Tawafek & I. Ghali.
S: GEPA
K: Kwashiorkor.
D: 9/85
A: Insulin serertion was stimulated in 21 infants comprising two grups (control and kwashiorkor). Basal plasma insulin levels and reposne to oral glucose in kwashiorkor patients lied within the normal range, mean basal values $\pm$ S.E. was 4.32 $\pm$ 0.92 UU/ml V.S. 6.79

± 1.00 in control group. After oral glucose stimulation there was consistent rise of insulin, level the man value was 13.85 ± 2.31 at 30 minutes, 11.26 ± 1.53 at 60 minutes and 7.75 ± 1.39 at 120 minutes.

Corresponding values in the control group were 11.52 ± 1.45, 11.41 ± 1.08, 9.32 ± 1.87.

100.

T: Parasitic, Bacterial and Viral Etiology of Acute diarrhea in Egyptian children.

A: A. El Saifi, M. Kamel, A. Mohi El Din

S: MJCU

K: Diarrhea,

D: 9/85

A: Three hundred and forty children with acute diarhea were treated at the outpatient clinic of Abu El Riche Children's Hospital over a period of 18 months starting March 1983 and ending September 1984.

101.

T: Detection of group a streptococci in upper respiratory tract infection by immunofluorescence technique.

A: A.W. Attia, E.K. Nafie, A. Khashaba M.E. Mowafy.

S: BMJ

K: Streptococci , Upper Respiratory Tract Infection.

D: 9/85

A: Conventional culture and serological methods for the identification of group A beta-hemolytic streptococci require at least 48 hours. A rapid laboratory diagnosis would provide better patient management, and could prevent rheumatic fever or other sequlea associated with group A streptococcal infections.

102.

T: Study of Serum and Urinary Immunoglobulines and some T-cell functions in Children with Minimal Changes Nephrotic Syndrome.

A: S. Mahmoud, A. Abdel Aal H.

S: BAFM

K: Nephrotic Syndrome, Immunology.

D: 9/85

A: Ten patients in the age range of 3-7 years who fulfilled the criteria of MCNS were subjected to estimation of serum and urinary immunoglobulin (IgG, IgA, IgM, IgE) and assessed for T-cell function by E. Rosette test and phytohemagglutinin blastogenic transformation before and after prednisone induced remission.

103.

T: Prevalence of hepatits B surface antigen in children in Sharkia.

A: Abou El Naga, M. Abou Zeid, Zaidan H., Abd El Fattah M.F., Abdullah A.I. & Helyl

S: PFASCZ

D: 11/85

A: The prevalence of Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAG) was determined in 1031 children ranging from birth to 18 years of age, using the immune hemagglutinatinaition method by reagents perchased from Behring worke.W. Germany (Cellognose HBsAG).

104.
T: Immunoglobulin Assay in blood and cerebrospinal fluid (C.S.F.) of paralytic poliomylitis.
A: N.M. Osman, E.M. Nasr, S.K. Sayed & Magda M. El Saharty.
S: S.J.A.M.F.
K: Paralytic polimoyelitis, immunoglobulins.
D: 12/85
A: The study was carried out on twenty cases of chronic spinal polimyeltitis children to be compared with twenty normal children. The serum immunoglobulins were estimated to all cases. Complete C.S.F. examination and C.S.F. immunoglobulins were estimated.

105.
T: Some ecological factors of low birth weight in Sharjah, U.A.Emirates.
A: M. Megahed, A.F. El Sherbini, E. El Din Eid & M.M. Mortada.
S: BHIPH
K: Low birth weight, maternal factors.
D: 12/85
A: The aim of this part of the work was to identify some possible maternal factors that can predispose to the problem of L.B.W. in Sharjah as one member of United Arab Emirates.

106.
T: Comparison of Tympanometric findings in children with Adenoid before and after Adenotonsillectomy.
A: Rashad Abd Al Hady, Mohamed Abu El Ela, Mohamed El Sharnouby.
S: S.J.A.M.F.G.
K: Tympanometric findings, Adentonsillectomy.
D: 12/85
A: The clinical value of adenoidectomy has been much disputed throughout they years. Adenoidectomy associated with tonsillectomy have been removed for a variety of indications. Because of a failure to have clear and valid reasons for the operation, the removal of the tonsils and adenoids has been associated with indifferent results.

107.
T: The Prophylactic use of Ticarcillin & Clavulanic Acid (timentin) in the Neonate.
A: S.B. Fayed, A.M. Sutton, T.L. Turner & T.A. Mc Allister.
S: JEMA
K: Neonate, prophylaxis, Tricarcillin & Clavulanic acid.
D: 12/85
A:Sepsis is a common and potentially serious problem in the newborn and the decision to start antimicrobial therapy is often based entirely on clinical suspicion. In addition specimens taken for bacterial cuture may fail to yield a pathogen, so it is important that the antibiotic of choice should have borad spectrum activity and freedom from toxicity.

108.
T: Present situation of Poliomyelitis in Egypt Efficacy of Mass Camapigns.
A: Safia S. Ibrahim
S: JEMA

K: Polimoyelitis, efficacy.
D: 12/85
A: The control of polimyelitis achieved in many parts of the world in the last three decades is one of the most spectacular trimphs of preventive medicine in the twentieth century.

109.
T: Frequecny of Hepatitis B, & other types of acute hepatitis in Hospitalized children in Egypt.
A: E.H. El Raziky, Soheir Zakaria, Moamena Kamel, M. Serag Zakaria & R. Goldsmith.
S: JEMA
K: Hepatitis,
D: 12/85
A: Data on acute hepatitis cases that are notified to Ministry of Health are published annually, without reference to their etiology. Diagnosis is beased on epidemiological and clinical findings and occasionally on biochemical bases.

110.
T: Sinusitis & Adenoids in Chronic Bronchial Infection in Children.
A:El Saddeik, M. Hafez, M. Nagdy M.
S: ZUMJ
K: Bronchial infection, sinusitis, adenoids.
D: 12/85
A: The study was conducted on 38 children with chronic bronchial infections, their ages varied between 3 and 13 years. Surgical treatment was performed on 33 of patients in this series. Adenoidectomy was performed on 18 children and of these 16 were helped by this operation.

111.
T: Some Haematological & Biochemical Parameters in Normal Neonatal Period.
A:Mohamed El Bassoussy, Hayam Ghoneim, Shadia El Sallab, & Hamed Zaghloul
S: MJCUV
D: 12/85
A: Many studies were previously done on normal haematological and biochemical parameters of human neonates, but most of them dealt with preterms as one group; others divided them on weight basis rather than haematological and biochemical parameters for Egyptian human neonates: fullterms and preterms of different gestational ages, at different postantal ages, to have a comparison in the different disease states.

112.
T: Immunogloblin levels & complement studies in protein calorie malnutrition.
A: Ibtsam Farid & N. Kaddah.
S: AJLM
D: 1/86
A: Immunoglobulin levels and complement studies were done in a group of 76 children with varying degrees of protein calorie malnutirtion (PCM) and children as normal control.

113.
T: Immuno-electrophoretic investigations on serum & urine proteins in Egyptian neonates.

A: El Tohami, M.F. Maraghi, S. El Hawary, Drahim A.M. Shaker, Y.M. & Fawzi O.M.
S: Serum Calctionin in Bronchial Asthma & Chronic Bronchitis in children.
K: Bronchial asthma & serum caclitonin.
D: 1/86
A: Immunoelectrophoretic investigations on serum and urine proteins in different groups of neonates in relation to birth weight and gestational age revealed, the pattern for serum proteins among mature fullterm neonates simulated that for their mothers, with the exception of absence of IgM and concomitant increase in treansferrin.

114.
T: Serum Calctionin in Bronchial Asthma & Chronic Bronchitis in Children.
A: B.A. El Nagar, H.A. Hassan, W.M. Ezzat & A.H..M.B.B. El-Askalani.
S: AFMJ
K: School Children, metabolism.
D: 2/86
A: Serum calcitonin levels were studied in twenty four patients of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma. Their ages ranged between 6M and 14Y. Thirteen were males and eleven were females. Ten healthy children of comparable age and sex were studied as controls.

115.
T: Water Sodium & Blood Pressure in School Children.
A: B.A. El-Nagar, H.A. Hasan, E.M. Ezzat & A.H.M.B.B. El Askalani.
S: AFMJ
D: 2/86
A: Blood pressure readings were measured for 1200 school attending primary and preparatory schools and residing in areas with different levels of sodium content in the drinking water. The results of the study indicated that blood pressure levels in the high sodium community were significantly higher than those in low sodium community. Also demographic and anthropometric variables were assessed for these students and were correlated with the blood pressure levels.

116.
T: What is New & what is True in Pediatric Dermatology.
A: M. Amer .
S: 4 ZCDV
K: Chidren dermatology
D: 2/86
A: Pediatric dermatology is now well accepted as subespeciality of dermatology. New trends and thoughts in many of pediatric skin disease are currently applied in this field. Its evaluation and assessment seems to be mandatory. The etiology of some recently described genetic syndromes will be discussed.

117.
T: The care of Low Birth Weight Infants with Respiratory Distress.
A: F. Gaber, M. Ragab, Ashraf Mohsenn, Afaf Abdallah.
S: MJCU
K: Low birth weight infants, respirtory disease.
D: 3/86
A: Neonatal clinical and biochemical data were complied in 25 emergency Caesarean sections for fetal distress under general anaesthesia. The value of these data in classifying dis-

tressed infants into two categories of primary and terminal aponoea is illustrated.

118.

T: Effect of child loss on fertility behaviour, Replacement & biological effets of child mortality.

A: E. El Din Eid, M. Mohamed Mortada & T. Menoufi.

S: MJCU

K: Low birth weight infants ,

D: 3/86

T: The study aims at investigating the effect of these 2 mechanisms of fertility behaviour in an urban and a rural settings.

119.

T: Comprehensive Examination of School Students of Alexandria.

A: A.M. Shoukry, S.I. Fahmy, A. El Tanatawy, F. Bassiouni & Enaya Abdel Kader.

S: BHIPH

D: 3/86

A:School health services had been defined by WHO (1977) as all activities and procedures aiming at conserving, protecting and improving pupil health. Health appraisal or comprehensive examination is one important component of shcool health services. It is designed to achieve the objectives of school health services in accordance with the true needs of the pupils.

120.

T: Assessment of Nutritional states of children under two years of age in a low Socioeconomic sector in Alexandria.

A: Z.T. Toama, & N.I. Abel Ghany.

S: BHIPH

K: Nutritonal Status.

D: 3/86

A: Nutritional status, or one's level of nourishment, is an essential element in the total concept of health. A normal growth of a child is mirror-image of satisfactory nutrition (Martin, 1978). Barltrop (1978) revealed that 97% of all deaths under the age of five years, occur in the developing countries and are mainly associated with malnutrition.

121.

T: THE EFFECT OF CORTICOSTEROIDS ON SERUM IMMUNOGLOBULIN G. IN RHEUMATIC FEVER

A: Karima A. Abdel-Khalil, M.M. Farid and Amany Saleh

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: In this work 20 patients with active rheumatic carditis were studied for the effect of corticosteroid on their serum IgG level. The patients were subdivided into 2 groups: Group I (A) who recieved corticosteroids for 3 weeks and group I (B) who received corticosteroids for more than 3 weeks up to 6 weeks. Ten normal children of the same age group were studied as a cntrol (group II). For both gorpu I (A) and (B) serum IgG was significantly decreased when compared with the control group. Also we found a significant -ve correlation betwen the dose of corticosteroid and serum IgG level.

122.
T: HLA TYPING IN CONGENITAL AND RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE
A: Awatef El Mazny, Samia Temalamy, Moamena Kamel, Maha Mourad and M. Fawzan Shaltout
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: The association between a large number of diseases and certain HLA antigens has been known for some years. Detecting this association may be significant in revealing genetically determined predisposition to a certain disease, or in pointing to the possible course, favourable or less so, in affected individuals. 110 Egyptian children (56 with rheumatic heart disease RHD) were studie, as well as 1000 normal controls. All were HLA typed using the standard microdroplet lymphocytotoxicity technique. Results and statisical analysis of data showd a significant increase in A9 and A28 in CHD and RHD and an icnrase in B12 in CHD and B5 in RGHD. A positive linkage disequilibrium was detected bewteen A3, B7 and A9, B40 in CHD, while A1, B35 was found less frequent in RHD paitnets than in the normal population. These results point to a possible genetic predisposition to CHD and RHD, and prove that HLA typing may be a useful test in unmasking such predisposition.

123.
T: PERICARDIOCENTESIS UNDER TWO-DIMENSIONAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN CHIDREN
A: M. Fawzan Shaltout, Maha Mourad, Fadia Mahmoud, Karima El Zawahry, Awatef El Mazny, Adel Zaki, Kahled Sorour, Moustafa Radwan, and Mohaemd Abul Ezz
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: Pericardiocentesis is a procedure not free of compleiations, espcecially in children and infants. Possible harards include penetration of the heart, trauma to a coronary artery leading to hemopericardium and cardiac tamponade, and shock or true myocardial insufficiency because of excessive speed in removing pericardial fluid. Carefulness during pericardiocentesis and attaching and electrocardiographic lead to the needle may belp avoid some of these serious complication.

Echocardiography offers a mean of directly visualizing the heart and pericardial cavity which, logically, may be quite useful during cardiovascular interventions including percardiocentesis. The ability to see the percardiasl cavity and the distribution of fluid inside it, may influence the choice of site of puncture; visualization of the reduction of the size of the pericaridal effusion may also help avoid trauma to the heart or conronary vessels.

124.
T: EVALUATION OF BCG VACCINATION IN THE EARLY NEONATAL AND INFANCY PERIODS
A: M.S. El-Feel, Shabena, M.H. Hamouda, A.M. Zakzouk and M.B. Ahmed
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: This study was carried out on 179 infants, their ages ranged from one day to four months. Evaluation of the effectiveness of BCG vaccination was done in the early neonatal period (first week of life) compared to vaccination at later periods (23 weeks to 4 months).

125.

T: VALUE OF VACCINATION OF THE EGYPTIAN NEONATES WITH ORAL POLIMYELITIS VACCINE (SABIN)

A: Y. El Gamal, I. Zaghloul, A. Ammar, E.E. Youssef, and Elhamy Hossny

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: 125 healthy breast-fed neonates were studied for the immnological value of oral poliomyelitis vaccination. They were divided into 2 groups. Group "A" (65 infants) received the vaccine on the 3rd day, then on the 9th week, 13th week, 13th week and 17th wek of life. In group "B" (60 infants), we started vaccination on the 9th week, then on the 13th week and 17th week of life.

126.

T:ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN AND SERUM LIPIDS IN EGYPTIAN ASTHMATIC CHILDREN

A: Karima A. Abdel Khalik, Ali Khalil and Shercin M. Abdel Fattah

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: The present study was performed on 20 asthmatic patients. Their age ranged from (2-11) years and 10 normal children attending to the out-patient clinic of Ain Shams Pediatric Hospital. The asthmatic children and the controls were subjected to determine the alph-1-antitrypsin enzyme level, cholesterol and triglycerides in their blood.

127.

T: SCREENING FOR COAGULATION DEFECT IN INFANTILE DIARRHOEA

A: Nagwa Mowafy, Ahmed Eissa, M.A. Saad, and Mazen Tawfik

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: 46 cases were selected for this study suffering from acute gatroenteritis. Their ages ranged from 1 to 18 months. 9 infants without diarrhoea or dehydration were chosen as controls.

128.

T:ALLERGY AND NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AMONG EGYPTIAN CHILDREN

A: M.Essacy, Farida A. Farid, Galila Mokhtar, A. Kahlifa A.M.D. and H.A. Hassan

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: Clinical and immunological sutdies were performed on 15 children with steroid responsive nephrotic syndrome and 8 healthy children as control group. Their ages ranged from 4 to 11 years.

129.

T: ELECTROCARDIGRAPHIC CHANGES IN RUBEOLA AND RUBELLA INFECTIONS

A: Yehia El Gamal, Galila M. Mokhtar, Wagdy Abdel Hamid, and Fawzy Abdel Hamid

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: Twenty patients with measless (rubeola) and german measles (rubella) infections; ten

cases for each, have been studied for electrocardiographic changes. They were chosen from Ouptatient Clinic, Pediatric Department, Ain-Shams and Abou El-Reech Hospitals. They were ten males and ten females. Their ages ranged from 1.5 to 9 years. Ten normal age and sex matched children were similarly studied as controls. In all cases there was no changes in P wave voltage, QRS duration, R wave voltage and QT interval. However, prolongation of PR inteval, decrease in T wave voltage and depression of ST segment have been observed in cases with rubeola but not in rubella group.
These ECG changes may suggest asymptomatic myocarditis. So, together with clinical examination, the clinian should be alert to the possibility of myocarditis and hence effective measures are to be taken.

130.
T: ANATHROPOMETIRC STUDY OF GRWOTH IN EGYPTIAN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
A: A.K. Khattab, K.A. Abdel Khalek and S.E. Deraz
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: A cross-sectional study was conducted on patients suffering from bronchial asthma for assessment of physical growth. The study included 50 cases, 32 males and 18 females, their ages ranged from 2-14 years with median age 8 years.

131.
T: ON THE VALUE OF COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY IN STATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY
A: F.A. El Behairy, Shahenaz M., Hamouda A.M. Zaakouk and A.Z. Katri
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: In this study 20 cases were examined clincally and investigated by CAT scan. The results revealed normal finding in five cases out of twenty. Six cases showed generlaized central and cortical atrophy. Three cases had asymmetrical dilatation of the lateral ventricles, another three cases had cortical atrophy, two cases showed central atrophy and one case had right hemiatrophy in their CAT studies. Cases with hemiplegia with bilateral CAT lesion have severe lesion and may be poorer prognoses than cases with unilateral lesions. it is concluded that CAT provides good anatomic depicition of the brain and its gross disease processes. As such it may be of help in investigating cases of static encephalopathy especially newborns with brain insult and infants with low birth weight with neurological problems.

132.
T: STUDY ON DEVELOPMENTAL SCRENING TEST (DRAWN A MAN TEST)
A: M. El-Mougi; N.M. El-Akkad and S.M. Sherif
S: EJP
D: 3/86
A: Assessment of development is an important part of the child examination. Good-Enough Harris :Draw A Man Test" has been tried for simple developmental screning among children aged 3 to 9 years. In this work, we tried to evaluate the applicability and the objectivability of the "Draw A man Test" as a releable srcening test for development. We carried out the study on 741 egyptian children in three different places: Bab El-Shareya outpatient pediatric clinic, nurseries and primary school in Helioplise and Rural Health Unit in Kafr El Sheikh governorate. Children in the three study palces were selected by systematic

radnom sampling. The study revealed that females had better scoring results than males and the percentage of female above average scoring was 605% in comparison to 52.9% in males, also the percentage of females who were below average scoring was 25.6% in comparison to 29.5% in males, we find also that in bab El-Shareya the percentage of those above aveage score level were 58.4% among educatd children in contrast to 37.9% among non-educated children. In kafr El Sheikh, the percentage was 63.0% in comparison to 23.7% among non-educated.

133.

T: EFFECT OF PHOTOTHERAY ON CALCIUM HOMESTASIS IN FULL TERM NEONATES

A: M. El Mougi; N. El Akkad, M. Al Ahl; A. Afifi and aA. Hassan

S: EJP

D: 3/86

A: This work was designed to study the effect of phototherapy on calcium homeostasis among jaundiced full term neonates. Thirty full term neonates with neonatal hyperbilirubinemia requiring phototheapy included in this study. Serum bilirubin, and serum calcium were estimated before, during and after exposure to phototherapy. A homogenous group of ten neonates with juandice not requiring phototherapy were included in the study as a control group.

134.

T: Study of Humoral Response to Brain Tumour Antigens in Children.

A: Khairy El Samra, Mostafa I. Aboul ?Enein, Amina, S. Hindawy, Azza M. Kamel.

S: JENCI

K: Hormonal response To brain Tumor.

D: 4/86

A: Reactivity of sera from children with intracranial tumours were tested against autochthnoous and allogenic tumours of the same and of different hisotpathology. The indirect immunofloresecent technique was used with forzen sections. Cases tested included 10 astrocytomas, 4 medulloblatomas, 2 crniopharynagiomas, one meningioma, one dermoid cyst and one haemangioblastoma. Sera of 10 healthy children were used as controls. Positivity was recorded according to the florescence. A total of 316 test combinations were done.

135.

T: Management of Medulloblstoma, experience in 15 years. .

A: Mamdouh Salama, Laila Faris, & Alaa Adbel Hay.

S: JENCT

K: Medullobastoma.

D: 4/86

A: This is a study of 182 patients with medulloblastoma who were treated in the Neurosurgical Department, Ain Sahms University in the period between 1970 to 1985. The clinical features, methods of diagnosis and treatment are pointed out and the results are discussed.

136.

T: Evaluation of Subcutaneous Fat & Muscle Layers.

A: Z. Ibrahim & M. Hafez

S: JEMA

D: 4/86

A: The soft tissue of the chest wall is a mirror of nutritional state in children. Of the two components that constitute this soft tissue, the fat element is depleted more rapidly with

the onset of protein caloric malnutrition.

137.
T: Serum Cholesterol & Phospholipid levels in normal mothers & their Newbnrns.
A: A.A. Salem, S.F. Shalabi
S: JEMA
D: 4/86
A: The mean values of total lipids, total cholesterol and phosphlipids in maternal and foetal sera arePresented.

138.
T: Traditional methods used by mothers for managing their children with skin disease .
A: A.F. El Sherbini, M.M. Youssef, & Abdel Rahman.
S: BHIPH
D: 6/86
A: Traditional practices are not new concepts, they have always been an integral part of all human cultures (Rowiha, 1982 and WHO 1978 a). They are transmitted from generation to generation through tales, taboos or written documents.

139.
T: Study the Oropharyngeal Bacterial Flora in Breast Fed & Bottle Fed New Borns & their Mothers.
A: A.Awad, M. Talaat & F. Ghoneim
S: BHPH
K: Study the oropharyngeal bacterial.
D: 6/86
A: Commensals are microorgnaisms that are constantly prsent on the body sufraces. On mucous membranes and skin the resident flora may prevent colonization by pathogens and this is possible through "bacterial interference". On the otehr hand, members of normal flora may themselves produce disease under certain circumstances (Melnick and Berfea 1982).

140.
T: Inhaled Foreing Bodies in Children.
A: Kamal L. Samy, M. Nabil Lasheen.
S: MJCU
K: Inhaled forcing bodies,
D: 6/86
A: In a study of 96 children with foreign bodies in the larynax, trachea and bronchi, 58% were between one and three years while 25% were between three and five years. Male to female ratio was almost one to one. Food particles accounted for 70% of the foreign bodies. Water melon seeds occured in 41% and protion of nut in 21%.

141.
T: School Age Children Surgical Fears.
A: M. El Gueneidy, Magda M. Youssef & Zeinab A. El Sayed.
S: BHIPH
K: Surgical fears.
D: 6/86

A: Fears are potential disturbances that should be exposed and examined carefully so that their prospectiv impact can be allevated or in certain instances eliminated. Preoccupation and fears are more common in children undergoing surgery represent pubishment to the child (Deutch, 1942; Jessner, 1958; Erickson, 1067).

142.

T: Weaning Patterns & their effects on health of infants.
A: H.M. Ahmed, A.F. El Sherbini, & F. Bassiouni.
S: BHIPH
K: Weaning patterns.
D: 6/86
A: Infancy is considered one of the most critical periods during childhood. Nutrition is one of the most important factors influencing the orgnism's growth and development.

143.

T: A study of rheumatic heart disease maong school pupils in a rural area.
A: H.El Morsi H., El Sayed Abdel Rahman El Kafas.
S: TMJ
K: Rheumatic heart disease, rural area.
D: 6/86
A: Rheumatic heart disease is a mjor health problem among shcool pupils in most developing countries. It results from a reaction between the agent, the human host and the environment (Shaper, 1972; Taranta, 1977, and Bundred, 1982).

144.

T: Study of Neonatal infection in a rural community.
A: Sayed Shalaby, E. El Sherbeni, & N.A. Labib
S: MJCU
K: Neonatal infection, rural community.
D: 6/86
A: All live births in Abshaway (Fayoum) during a period of three months were subjected to a socioeconomic study, and medical follow up for 4 weeks. The total number of examined neonates was 196, including 104 (53.1%) boys and 92 (46.9%) girls. 64(32.6%) neonats were found suffering from disease.

145.

T: Poisoning in the Pediatric Age Group With Special Reference to Cases Admitted In the Intensive care Unit.
A: Samia Samuel, Anhar Kahla, & Laila Hussein
S: MJCU
K: Poisoning , intensive care unit.
D: 6/86
A: The aim of theis work was to review the subject of acute poisoning in children. The work included clinical evaluation of fifty infants and children with aucte poisoning attending the intensive care unit from january 1983 to January 1984.

146.

T: Evaluation of cases of Hematuria & Children by the use of Phase-Contrast Microscopy.
A: Shawki M. El Khateeb, Bayoumi A. Gharib.

S: TMJ
K: Hematuria evaluation.
D: 6/86
A: Hematuria, whether macroscopic or microscopic, is a common diagnostic problem in clinical practice . The associated symptoms are frequently either non-specific or totally absent.

147.
T: Incidence of candida species in thrush stomatitis & their sensitivity to new antifungal drugs.
A: Safaa Amer, A. Mogahed & N. Hatem.
S: BAFM
K: Candida Specied in Thrush Stomatitis antifungal.
D: 6/86
A: The identification of C. albicans in this study was done using the colonial and microscopic morphology and the germ tube and chlamydospore production test as well as the API 20C system which proved to be useful for the identification of Candida and differentiation between C. albicans and other candida species.

148.
T: Plasma Copper concentrations in preterm infants.
A: Fayed S.B., Aref M.I.
S: SJAMF
K: Pattern infants, plasma copper.
D: 6/86
A: The classical syndrome of copper deciciency which has been recognised in farm animals for many years, has more recently been reported in the human neoate. Plasma copper was measured at intervals in 39 preterm infants who had no significant medical problems.

149.
T: THE IMAPCT OF SOME DEMOGRAPIC PERINATAL FACTORS ON THE RESIRATIORY STATE IN THE NEWBORN
A: F. Hassanien, Safiea El Deeb, S. Atwa, and H. El-Shahat
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: The study included 830 newborns born at Assiut University Hospital. All were assessed clinacly and for some perinatal demographic factors including social class, maternal age, parity and mode of delivery. Also factors of birth weight (B.wt), birth length (B.L.), head circumference (H.C.) and calculated gestational age were studied. The respiratory status of all newborns was assessed by Apgar Score, transcutanous oxymetry (tc oxymetry) and clinical manifestiaons of respiratory failure, poorer respiratory state with lower Apagar score, tc hypoxemia and respiratory failure was present in newborns with low B.wt, small B.L., small H.C. and short calculated gastational age. Also in those newbnorns belonging to mothers from low social class, in extremes of maternal age, primipara, grand multipara and those born by abnormal delivery. These results were discussed in light of available literature.

150.
T: A STUDY OF SOME BODY MEASUREMENTS IN THE NEWBORN IN ASSIUT
A: F. Hassanein, Safiea El Deeb and S. Atwa

S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: The study included 830 newborns at Assiut Univiersity Hospital.They were assessed clinically and for some perinatal factors including social class, maternal age parity, maternal health and mode of delivery. Aspects of birth weight (B.Wt), birth length (B.L.), head circumference (H.C.) and calculated gestational age wer studied.

151.
T: FOLLOW UP STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PHOTOTHERAPY IN THE LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) NEONATE
A: M. Wssaey; Galila M. Mokhtar and Sawsan Housny
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: The effect of phototherapy on serum bilirubin, serum calcium and blood glucose was evaluated in jaundiced low birth weight infants.

152.
T: A DOUBLE BLIND CONTROLLED TRAIL OF COTRICAL EXTRACT WITH VITAMIN B6 ON THE OUTCOME OF ACUTE DIARRHOEA WITH VOMITING
A: M. El Mougi,, M. El Hadi Emam; Fatcheya El Malki; Safaa Abdel Wahab and F. Wasfi.
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: Forty one infants and children suffering from acute diarrhoea with vomiting seen at bab El Shareya Hospital Rehydration Centre, Cairo were enrollled in a double blind controlled trial. They were aged 6-17 months. The treatment group (20) recieved the popular antimetic cortigen B6. This drug combines 8 units of suprarenal cortex extact and 20 milligrams vitamin B6 in injectable form. Three injections were given 8 hourly. The placebo grop (21) recieved similar schedule but with distilled water. Both groups received standard oral rehydration and were formula fed after the initial 4 hours of rehydration. The outcvome was measured by frequency of vomiting, amount of ORS consumed, milk intake and percentage weight gain.

153.
T: ASSESSMENT OF BRONCHODILATORS USED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ASTHMATIC CHILDREN BY THE PEFM (PEAK FLOW METER)
A: Karima Abdel Khalik, M.A. Tag El Din and Wafaa Ibrahim
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: PEFR in asthma is of value n assessing the degree of airway obstruction, determining the effect of bronchodilators and evaluation of the treatment.

154
T: PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SUEZ GOVERNORATE
A: Farida A. Farid and Fatma M. Amin
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: Nine hundred and eighty one male and female aschool children were examined for para-

sitic infestaion at Suez Governorate. Their ages ranged from 6 to 12 years (median 8.5 yr). The examined children were from two different social classes. Six hundred and fifty nine children were from Amoon Private School at a high standard area. All children were subjected to the following: complete stool analysis, blood picture including hemoglobin percentage and leucocytic count, and anthropometric study for all children by measuring weight and height and comparing normal children with those with parasitic infestation.

155.

T: A STUDY ON MOTHERS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE DIARRHOEA

A: M. El Mougi; F. El Malki, M. El Massallami and M. El Mohandes

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: Seven hundred and fifty mothers of different scoioeconomic background distribtued equally as three groups of urban poor, traditional rural and urban elite mothers were involved in the study of their knowledge, attitudes and practices towards management of acute diarrhoa among their children.

156.

T: A STUDY ON CHILDREN WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTION (U.T.I.) IN HOSPITALS

A: F. Abdel Hafez, Safiea El Deebm Feryal Mohammed and M. Ghazaly

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A:The study icluded 41 children aged 61-13 ys. admitted to Assiut University Hospital with U.T.I. They were 10 males and 31 females. Besides full clinical assessment they all had full urine analysis, bacterial coutnt and midstram urine culture, blood urea, serum cratinine and creatinine clearnace estimations as well as radilogic examiantion. All cases were treated with a 10 days course of trimethoprim-Sulfamoxazole. UTI was more common in females (75%).In our cases 22% were assciated with bilharziasis and all of them had symptoms. Abnormal renal funciton was present in 7.32% and abnormal radiological findings in 43.9% (renal scarring in 17.07% and vesicoureteric reflux in 12.3%). They were significantly higher in cases of UTI with bilhariziasis. E. coli was the commonest organism isolated, (81.%) with no significant difference between bilharzial and nonbilharzial cases of UTI. Most of the non repondancts had obstructive uropathy. It is encouraging to continue the use of trimethoprim-sulfamoxazol as first line drug in uncomplciated cases of UTI.

157.

T: PRENATAL PREDICTION OF SMALL FOR DATE NEWBORNS

A: M. Hafez, H. El Tahan, M. El Shafie, H. Nada, M.A. El Far, S. Abo El Hassan, M. El Ziny, F. El Shennawy and M.Allam

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: The study included 127 consecutively unselected antenatal patients and their newborns. Patients with abnormalities during the pregnancy were not excluded from the overall analysis. Blood samples were taken and the biparietal diamter as measured by ultrasonography at the 28th, 30th, 32nd and 36th weeks of gestation. The sera assayed for the followign : (1) human placental lactogen (HPL), (2) pregnancy specific BI glycoprotein (SPI), (3) free oestriol (E_3). Placental weight and score for placental insufficiency were obtained.

158.

T: GENETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY IN ISOLATED CONGENIATL HEART DISEASES AMONG EGYPTIAN CHILDREN

A: M. Hafez, A. Abdalla, F. El Shennawy, S. Abo-El Hassan, F. El Demerdash, A. Eissa and Sh. Tawfik.

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: The study included 92 unrelated probands with isolated CHD and their families. They were subjected to the following: (1) History and clinical examination, (2) Investigations for establishing the diagnosis, (3) Chromosomal studies, (4) Segregation and consanguinity analysis, (5). The seasonal variation, (6) Genetic markers: (a) HJLA-A, B, DR, (b) Dermatoglyphic patterns.

159.

T: GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD AND IN RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

A: Farida A. Farid, M. Wssawy, A.K. Ali and H.A. Hassan

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: Serum creatinine and creatinine clearance were evaluated in 194 normal infants (149 full term and 45 preterm) and 30 infants with respiratory distress (20 full term and 10 preterm) during their first month of life.

160.

T: SERUM AND STOOL ELECTORLYTES AND OSMOLAITY IN RELATION TO CAUSATIVE AGENTS IN CASES OF INFANTILE DIARRHEA

A: A.S. Shurkry, I. Shoukkry, Moemena Kamel, Zenab Hamed, Mona El Tagy, A.M. Zaki, Ekbal Karima Amin and I.Z. Imam.

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: Two hundred and eighty cases of infantile diarrhea were investigated for some biochemical aspects. Their ages ranged from 1-12 months. They were divided into two groups: compleiated cases (143) and uncomplicated cases (137). The complications assessed clinically were as follows: dehydration (143), shock (42), persistent vomiting (69), neurological manifestaions (141), weak or absent intestinal sounds (25) and bleeding meanifestaions (15).

161.

T: ULTRASONIC EVALUATION OF INTRCRANIAL PATHOLOGY IN PREMATURE NEWBORNS

A: Yehia El Gamal, Hoda El Deeb, Sawsan El Moselhy and Yousria A.Zikry

S: EJP

D: 7/86

A: A real-time sector scanner was used to examine the brains of 40 preterm infants with gestational ages less than 37 weeks.

Ultrasonic examiantion of the brain were performed within the first weeks of delivery and were repeated in some cases depending on the findings and clinical circumstances.

162.
T: EVALUATION OF SOME LIVER FUNCTINS IN TERM AND PRE-TERM INFANTS
A: Karima Abd El Khalek, A. Elian, F.M. Tash, R.M. Rafag and U.A. Abdu
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: Prematurity and low birth weight are usually concomitant and both are associated with increased fetal morbidity and mortality. This study was carried out to evaluate some of the liver functions in full term and preterm infants. Thirty babies were selected and classified into two groups:
(1) Fifteen cases of normal full term infants considered as controls.
(2) Fifteen cases of non complicated preterm ingants less than 37 weeks.

163.
T: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE THYROID GLAND STATUS IN OVER AND UNDER WEIGHT CHILDREN
A: Karima A. Abdel-Khalek and H. El-Damasy.
S: EJP
D: 7/86
A: The endocrinal system was always the system upon which trial and researches have been made to find out a relation between this system and the weight variation.

164.
T: Idothyronine levels in mothers and newborns at delivery
A: M.H. El Banna, Sanaa M. Sayed, Shadia El Sallab
S: JEMA
K: Idothronine level, newborns and mothers.
D: 8/86
A: In this work, blood samples from the mother and cord blood as well as amniotic fluid sampels were taken during delivery to estimate the levels of T_3 and T_4. The newborns are divided into 3 groups: 20 full term (AGA), 12 full term (SGA) and 10 pattern infants.

165.
T: Clinico Ipidemiologic Features of Neuroblastoma in childhood analysis in treatment of 27 cases.
A: A.A. Tahran & F.A. Haggag.
S: JEMA
K: Neuroblastoma, clinico-epidemiology.
D: 8/86
A: Twenty seven cases of Neuroblastoma tumour were studied at Kasr El Eini Centre of Radiation Oncology and Nuclear Medicine (NEMROCK).
166.
T: Incidence of transposition of great arteries among Egyptian infants and children with cyanotic congenital heart disease.
A: Abd Rabu, L.A., Abdl Al Razek, M.Sh. & Abd Al Rahman, H.M.
S: AFMJ
K: Congenital heart disease, infants.
D: 8/86
A: A total sample of 116 cases of congenital cyanotic heart disease were submitted to thorough history, clinical examination and cardiac investigations including electrocardiography, radiology, echo cardiography, cardiac catheterisation and angiocardiography at Maadi-

Military Hospital. Only 12 cases (10.34%) were proved to have transposition of great arteries TGA. They were 8 males (66.7%) and 4 females (33.3%) with a ratio 2:1.

167.
T: Lower Limb Deformities in Polimoyelitis Patients.
A: S. Ibrahim, M.I. Kandil & A. Houssni.
S: JEMA
K: Polimyelitis, lower limb deformities.
D: 8/86
A: The occurence of deformities in paralytic polimyelitis is very common. In the acute stage of the disease, the weak or paralysed muscle may be streched over the joint they function and the joint falls in a position of deformity.

168.
T: Crystallography of Urinary Calculi in Children.
A: Salah Gaffar, Saad. M. Essam Marzouk & Moustafa Abd-Al Rifaei.
S: B.A.F.M.
D: 9/86
A: Knowing the exact composition of urinary calculi is essential for the future follow up any stone former aiming to prevent recurrences. The present work entailed optical crystallographic study of stones recovered from 66 infants and children. A distinct nucleus was detected in 36 stones (54.5%).

169.
T: Serum and Urinary Diastase in Vitamin Deficiency Rickts.
A: El Khateeb.
S: BAFM
K: Rickets, Serum & Urinary Disease.
D: 9/86
A: The present work was done on 20 infants and children with clinical, biochemical and radiological manifestations of active rickets. ten normal control subjects with no clinical or biochemical evidence of rickets were included. The ages of both samples ranged between 6 and 30 months.

170.
T: Urolithiasis in infancy and childhood (A clinico-radiological study).
A: S. Gaafar, S.M. Saad, M.E. Marzouk
S: BAFM
K: Urolithiasis in infancy
D: 9/86
A: This study including 80 stone formers belwo the age of 14. Lower urinary tract stones were common in boys whereas upper urinary tact stones were common in girls. Bladder caculi occurred almost exclusively in boys and their incidence was inversely related to the child's age.

171.
T: Temperature stability of newborn infants in incubators during their first 72 hours of life.
A: M.M. Youssef, B. Gowayed, & H. Adbel Wahab.
S: BHIPH
K: Newborn infants

D: 9/86
A: To study the time needed for full term and premature newborn infants in incubators to reach and maintain the normal range of body temperature.

172.
T: Study of activities follwoing comprehensive health examination of school children in Alexandria.
A: M. Shoukry, S.I. Fahmy, A.S. El Tantawy, F.A. Bassiouni & E. Abdel Kader.
S: BHIPH
K: Health examiantion.
D: 9/86
A: After the extensive comprehensive examination of the school shildren, accurate evaluation of the health status of the pupils, as well as identification of the defects are carried out. All findings, normal and abnormal should be recorded on the cummulative health records (CHRs).

173
T: Bacteriological Study of the Pharyax & Tonsils in children with chronic septic Tonsils.
A: Ahmed Fatthi, Rashad Sakr, Abla El Mashaad.
S: MJCU
K: Chronic sepic tonsils, bacteriological study.
D: 9/86
A: Fourty children with chronic septic tonsils who came from tonsillectomy were included in the study. A comparison between the bacterial flora found in the depth of their tonsils when removed with those found in the surface tonsillar or pharyngeal swabs before operation was done.

174.
T: Intelligence Quotient as Related to Nutritional Status and Educational Achievement of School children in Saudi Arabia.
A: A.H. Gineana, A.S. Wasfi & A. Mangoud
S: BHIPH
K: Intelligence Quotient, Nutritional Status, Eductational Achievement.
D: 12/86
A: As no pilot studies wer conducted in thsis field in the western region of Saudi Arabia, therefore, it was decided to conduct this study among the bedouin children.
1. To determine the IQ of the bedouin school children and to study the effect of malnutrition on the intellectual development.
2. To study the relation, if any between education achievement and I.Q of these children.

175.
T: Eye Changes in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.
A: S. El Kateeb, B. Gharib, F. El Saahn & H. Kandil.
S: BAFM
K: Lymphoblastic Leukemia
D: 9/86
A: In this study we demondstrated eye manifestations of 10 leukemic children during the acute attack and after induction of remission, matched with 10 normal controls. Retinal hemorrhage were the most frequent opthalmoscopic changes, site centered hemorrhages were seen in half of the cases and found to be related to circulating blast cells above 15/5

176.

T: A correlation of antibody coated bateria test with various methods of bacterial culture in children with bilharzialsis.
A: E.M. El Sherbini & Mohamed El Wishahi.
S: MJCU
K: Bilharzia, Antibody.
D: 9/86
A: Urine sampels from 35 children with urinary Schistosomiasis and symptoms of urinary tract infection (UTI) were studied by urine culture on various aerobic media and on reduced anaerobic media, the antibody coated bacteria (ABC) test was done simultaneously.

177.

T: A comparative study on the effect of some drugs used in premedication on the gastric juice pH and volume in paediatric patients.
A: S.E. Swelem, A.S. Okasha, A.A. Hamdy & Afaf A. Youssef.
S: BAFM
K: Premedication, paediatric patients.
D: 9/86
A: This study was conducted on 60 children who received general or minor surgical operations.The effect of different premedicant drugs on the pH and volume of gastric juice at time of induction of anaesthesia for these children was studied.

178.

T: Estimation of Plasma cAMP, Insulin and Glucagon levels in Children with Insulin Dependept Diabetes (IDDM).
A: M.K. Aref. K. Zaki.
S: BAFM
K: IDDM, Plasma cAMP, Insulin & Glucoagon.
D: 12/86
A: The fasting plasma levels of cAMP, insulin and glucagon values were estimated in 17 diabetic children and twenty normal controls of matched age and sex. 58.8% of the case showed insulinopenia (levels 21 microunite/ml) and 41.2% had normal insulin levels.

179.

T: A comparative study of the use of regular and sustained release preparations of theophyline in children with bronchial Asthma.
A: S. El Katteb, N. Khalafalla
S: BAFM
K: Bronchial Asthma
D: 12/86
A: The present study was conducted on 20 chidlren aged 6 to 12 years and presenting with mild to moderate episodes of bronchial asthma. All the patients were hospitalised and subdivided into two groups: group A (10 children) treated with Minophyline syrup containing acepthphylline and group B (10 children) treated with Quibron/SR tables containing theophylline.

180.

T: Lactose Intolerance in Infants with Diarhoea.
A: A. El Ashwah, S. Galal & S.M. El Tabakh & Hassanein & M.R. Morsi.

S: BAFM
K: Infants diarrhoea
D: 12/86
A:Fifty cases of severe infantile diarrhoea and twenty normal infants served as controls were tested for their ability to digest lactose using the simple screening tests of measureing the pH and reducing sugar in the stools.

181.
T: Serum L-Fructose in Children With Rheumatic Fever.
S: S.J.A.M.F.
K: Rheumatic Fever, Serum L-Fructose.
D: 12/86
A: L-fructose is the only sugar which has immunologic function. It was reported to have corticosteroid like action on macrophages.

182.
T: Some Eclogical Factors of Low Birth weight in Shorjah. U.S. Emirates. Part 1; Incidence of low birth weight.
A: M. Megahed, A.F. El Sherbini, E. El Din Eid & M.M. Mortada.
S: BHIPH
K: Low birth weight, incidence .
D: 12/86
A: Low birth weight is a common health problem which is more common at Term than is generally realized (Shanklin, 1970). Seiton and Hamad (1977) reported that, incidence of low birth weight is approximately 5 to 2 of all live births.

183.
T: A study on the Effect of Salicylates on the Liver Functions during varicella infection.
A: G.H. Aref, M.O.A. Youssef & Kadreya A. Serry.
S: BAFM
K: Varicella Infection.
D: 12/86
A: The effect of salicylates on the liver functions during varicella infection and their relation to the pathogenesis of Reye's syndrome was studied in twenty cases of varicella taking aspirin and ten cases without aspirin therapy.

184.
T: An Epidemiologic Study on Tetanus Neonatorum in Alex.
A: Z.M. Gad, Aida A. Sherif, Ali. A. Hasab& M. Nasr El din Hassan
S: BHIPH
K: Tetanus neonatorum
D: 12/86
A: This study was carried out in Alexandria governorate in order to investigate the magnitude of tetanus neonatorum problem and to determine the epidemiological factors related to the occurrence of the disease.

185.
T: Maternal Beliefs & Practices in Feeding Infants & Young Children during sickness.
A: N.A. El Sayed N.E. Zaghloul & A.F. El Sherbini.

S: BHIPH
D: 12/86
A: To study the maternal practices in feeding infants and young children during fevers, especially those common disease occurring in early childhood and in which the dietary management plays an essential role.

186.
T: Investigation of Risk Factors Associated with Infant Mortality in Kuwait using Multiple Logistic Function.
A: L. Mofal, M. Hussein, A. Ramadan & Aly El Sayed.
S: BHIPH
K: Infant Mortality
D: 12/86
A: The objective of this study is to investigate the various risk factors associated with infant mortality in Kuwait.

187.
T: Evaluation of Liver & Kidney functions in Newborn Infants in relation to Apgar score.
A: Osman N, M. Fayed S.B.
S: SJAMF
K: Liver & Kidney Functions, Apgar Score.
D: 12/86
A: This work comprises thirty high risk and ten normal control newborn infants to evaluate hepatic and kidney functions in relation to Apgar score. All new infants were subjected to complete clinical examination, assessment of gestational age and evaluation of Apgar score at one and five minutes.

188.
T: Serological Study of Measles Infection in Normal & Handicapped Egyptian Children.
A: Laila A. Abd Rabouh, Ragaa A. Awad, Laila H. Saleh & Helmi M. Abdel Rahman.
S: JAMF
K: Measles.
D: 12/86
A: A serlogical study was carried out to determine measles haemagglutination inhibition antibodies (HI) in 299 Egyptian children, 39 cases with blindness, 43 cases with deafness and the rest 217 cases were aparently normal children.

189.
T: Conjunctival Bacterial Flora of the Newborn infants versus Vaginal Flora of their Mothers.
A: El Kayat, H. Tawfik, Z., Bahgat, M. & Assem, M.
S: JAMF(G)
D: 12/86
A: In this study, significant relationship between conjunctival and vaginal flora has been ascertained. Spontaneous vaginal deliveries showed significantly higher conjunctival growth ($P < 0.05$) in comparison to abdominal labours, while assisted vaginal deliveries showed any effect on conjunctival flora but on vaginal flora.

190.
T: Correlation between Eye Manifestation and Immunoglobulin level Alterations in Blood & C.S.F. in some connectiv tissue disorders in young children.
A: Abdel Wahed E., Kamel S., El Saharty M.
S: SJAMF
K: Connective tissue disorders, correlation.
D: 12/86
A: The aim o this work is to study the correlation between ocular manifestation and immunogloblin variation in blood and C.S.F. in some young childern suffering from connective tissue disorder mainly juvenile rheumatoid arthritis JRA, systemic lupus Erythematosus S.L.E. and scleroderma.

191.
T: Electron Microscopic & Gas-Liquid Chromatographic Study of Proteoglycans from synovial Fluid in Rheumatioid Arthritis & in Normal Subjects.
A: Bassiouni, H.M., Basiouni, M.H. El-Kadi, H.R. &Sayed A.B.M.
S: ELCRA
K: Rheumatology, Histopathology.
D: 12/86
A:Ten samples of sunovial fluid were aspirated from normal individuals as well as another ten rheumatoid samples. Proteglycans were extracted from all synovial fluids and then purified by gel chromatography.

192.
T: Study of the Efficacy of a New "Universal" Intravenous Fluid in the Rehydration of cases of Acute Infantile Diarrhea.
A: A.S.Kassem, M.K. Aref, A.A. Madkour & H. El Sherbini.
S: BAFM
K: Rehydeatiuon, acute infantile diarrhea.
D: 12/86
A: This study aimed at creating a new universal replacement fluid" for use in rehydration of children with acute diarrhea. Phase I of the study included testiang of 3 different I.V. fluids having different glucose and electroyte contents on 90 infants aged 3-24 months randomly allocated to 3 groups and suffering from severe dehydration.

193.
T: Parathyroid Hormone in Nephrotic Syndrome in children.
A: Farida Farid, H. El Damassy, M. El-Damassy, M. El Kholy & Iman Mohamed.
S: AEE
K: Neophrotic syndrome, parahtyroid hormone.
D: 1/87
A: 22 children with established nephrotic sundrome and normal renal function were studied. Their ages ranged from 5-12 years (mean 8.3 years).

194.
T: Health needs of preschool children in Abbis II Village.
A: E. Abdel Kader Saleh, M.M. Kamal & S.I Fahmy.
S: BHIPH

K: Children
D: 3/87
A: The aim of the present study is to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding the care and attention they pay to the diaper area.

195.

T: Maternal believes & practices in feeding infants and young children during sickness.
A: N.A. El Sayed, N.E Zaghloul & Ahmed F. El-Sherbiny.
S: BHIPH
K: Parasitic infestation, immunosuppressed children.
D: 3/87
A: The present study was conducted on 100 children from Alexandria University Children's Hospital. Fifty cases were known to be immunosuppressed wether due to a disease entity as protein energy malnutrition (PEM) or due to usage of immunosupressive therapy especially corticosteroids(for treatment of nephrotic syndeome, lymphoblastic leukemia).

196.

T: Campylobacter Enteritis in Rural Community.
A: Ahmed S. Kassem. Bouthaina Massoud, Zaki, Mohamed, Nagwan Gamil Ghaly.
S: BHIPH 32
K: Campylobacter Enteritis.
D: 3/87
A:In this study an attempt was made to determine the rate of isolation of C. jejuninn diarrhoeal infants and young children in rural community where demostic cattle and fowl are frequently housed in close contact with humans, and to determine invitro sensitivity of the organism to several antibiotics, and its transmission between animal and man.

197.

T: Assessment of the Knowledge of mothers about the care given to rachitic infants and pre-school children.
A: M. Rashad Sakr, M. Mahmoud Darwish, E. Mohamed Ahmed.
S: BHIPH.
K: Rachitic Infants and Pre-School Children
D: 3/87
A: Mothers' knowledge about the care of the rachitic baby which includes feeding, method of exposure to sun rays, complaints of child, causes of disease, source of vitamin D, function of vitamin D and complication of vitamin D deficiency.

198.

T: Interrelationship between Minerals in Human milk and in the sera of nursing mothers and their infants.
A: M.S. El Kholy, Gihan K. Hassan, N.Eskander & M. Essawy.
S: JMMA
K: Human milk, minerals.
D: 5/87
A: Calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) levels measured in mature breast mild (2-12 weeks post partum) and the sera of 28 lactating mothers and their 29 infants (one case of twins). All infants were healthy and strictly breast fed. After wet ashing mild Ca was measured by atomic absorption and by molybdate and vanadate.

199.
T: Analysis of infant mortality levels, trends and differentials in Egypt.
A: Samia M. Wassif, Ali Rashid, Ali Naser, Said Khalifa, Osama M. Wassif, A. El Morsi & Saied A. El Lauthi.
S: JMMA
K: Infants Mortality .
D: 7/87
A: Egypt has experienced considerable decline in the rate infant mortality since the early sixties. However, despite this dcline, the infant mortality brate remains relatively very high as compared to developed world. Further research in biomedical studies, child survival and development monitoring were recommended.

200.
T: A study on Serum and CSF Lysozyme (Muramidase) in Meningitis in Children.
A: F.M.A. El-Ezz, W. Gad, S. Now, S. Helal & N.A.F. Fayek
S: EJH

D: 5/87
A: This work was enrolled on 40 children to assess the possible significance of determination of CSF lysozyme activity as a rapid diagnostic test for the early detection of bacteriual meningitis and for differentiating it from viral meningitis.

201.
T: Morphological, Cytochemical & Immunological Studies on Lymphoid Cells from Splenic Aspirates in Pediatrics.
A: S.El Ashmawy, N. Mokhtar, N. Omran, S. Nour, Azza mOustafa, N. Kaah, L. Ragab & S. El Gowhary
S: EJH
K: Lymphoid cells, Splenic aspirates
D: 5/87
A: Thirty five patients classified into two groups: malignant group (23 cases) and metabolic group (12 cases) together with nine control children were enrolled in this study

202.
T: Acute Phase Reactant Proteins in Egyptian Children Suffering from Pulmonary tuberculosis.
A: A.A. Mohamed, S. Samuel, S.M. El Karaski
S: EJH
K: Pulmonary T.B.
D: 5/87
A: Twenty infants and children with ages ranging from 1.5-12 yars suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were chosen from chest Outpatient Clinic of Cairo Unviersity Children's Hospital. They were matched with 10 normal controls of the same age and socio-economic standard.

203.
T: Serum B_2 Microglobulin in Acute Childhood Leukaemia.
A: W.N. Ibrahin, A.S. Khalifa, F. Sabry, H. Sedkey.
S: EJH
K: Serum B_2, Leukemia

D: 5/87
A: Serum B_2 Microglobulin was estimated in 42 children with acute leukaemia (31 had ALL and 11 ANLL). Their ages ranged between 1.5 and 15 years. 27 were males and 15 females.

204.
T: Serum Cratine Kinase (CK) & CK Isoenzyme (CKMB) in Protein Energy malnutrition (PEM)
A: S. El Deeb, F. Abdel Al, K. Abdel Shafi & N. Abdel Wahab
S: EJH
D: 5/87
A: The study included 44 cases with PEM (29 with marsmus and 15 with kwashiorkor (KWO), aged 2m-3 y as well as 11 healthy controls of matchable age. All cases and controls had total CK and CKMB isoenzyme levels measured WCG was done for all patient.

205.
T: The Impact of Mother's Knowledge Concerning Oral Hygiens on the Oral Health Condition of Their Preschool Children in Alexandria.
A: K.M. Naxig, M.M. Kamal & C. M. Heikal
S: BHIPH
K: Hygiene on the Oral Health.
D: 6.87
A: The aim of this study is to identify the effect of mothers' knowledge concerning oral hygiene on the oralhealth condition of their preschool children.

206.
T: Bacteriological and Physiological Studies on Gastric Secretions in Infants with Gastroenteritis.
A: S.A. Shonieb, A.A. Abdel Aziz, F. Mosad & Z.A. Abu-Raya.
S: AJKMIC
K: Gastroenteritis
D: 6.87
A: In this study, stool of sixty infants suffering from gfastroenteritis were subjected to bacteriological examination also the gastric secretions of the same cases were analysed for total volume, free and total acidities and peptic activities.

207.
T:Blood Pressure Among Saudi Schoold Children and Some Relatd Factors.
A: A.S. Wasfi, S. Mokhtar, M. Ramadan, B. Gharib
S: BHIPH
K: Blood Pressure Among Children
D: 6/87
A: The aims of the present study were :
1. To screen the primary schoold students aging from 6-14 years to determine the frequency distribution of blood pressure in this age group.
2. Ti investigate the prevalence of hypertension among them.
3. To determine the relationship between systolic and diastolic bypertension, age and some anthropometric measurements (weight, height and arm circumference).

208.
T: Experience in the Management of 125 Cases of Intussepception in Infants and Children.
A: S. Galal, M.S. M. El Kotby, S. E. Abdel Gani, F.A. Basiony & MH. Rateb.
S: EJS
K: Intussesception in Infants and Children.
D: 6.87
A: Surgical intervention was performed to 125 patients with intussusception. The patients included 94 males and 31 females and their ages ranged from 1.5 months to 9 years.

209.
T: Fibrous Proliferations of Infancy And Childhood
A: Nabil El Mahelawy, Amina Zisan, Nayerra El Addad & Ibrahim Hassan
S: EJPATH
D: 6/87
A: In this work, a study of some types of fibrous proliferations of infancy and childhood is presented. A description of the clinical and morphological featrures of these lesions is included.

210.
T: Diazepam ?Versus Froperiodol As intramuscular and Oral (Syrup) Premedication In Children.
A: S. Mohamed Omar, Joseph Sh. Costandi; Abdel Hameed Hassan El Baz & Hanan Salah
S: AUMJ
D: 7/87
A: Both the intramuscular (I>M) and oral (Syrup) forms of adminsitration of diasepam (0.2 mg/kg) and droperdidol (0.2 mg/kg were compared in 125 children undergoing surgery. Both drugs proved effective, but droperidol (Syrup) produced more statisfactory sedation with slight cardiorespiratory changes in the preoperative period.

211.
T: A biochemical Study on Children with Crystralluria
A: H. A. Hassan & M.A. Abdel Aziz.
S: AUMJ
D: 7/87
A: The study included 46 patients with crystalluria as wellas 19 apparently healthy age matched controls free form crystalluria. Besides full clinical assessment including dietary history, routine urine analysis was done for all cases and controls.

Measurement of serum and urine calcium (Ca) phosphate (P), Magnesium (MG), Copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), Uric acid (UA) and creatinine (Cr) was done for all cases and controls. Chemical characterization of the urinary depostit was done in all patients.

212.
T: Acute mastoid Abscess as a prsenting symptom of cholestoma in children.
A: A. Alhussaini; M. Abdel Aziz; Abdel Matten.
S: AUMJH
K: Acute Mastoid Abscess
D: 7/87
A: The present work is a retrospective study of the clinical data of 90 cases of mastoid ab-

scess complicating cholesteatoma and 93 cases as simple acute mastoid abscess (not complicating cholesteatoma) operated upon Assuit University Hospital during a 5 year period from 1982 to 1986 inclusive.

213.

T: Secretory Otitis Media in Children, Bacteriological & Immunological Study/

A: Ahmed: A. Alhussaini, Mohamed Abdel Aziz & Nadia Abdel Wahab.

S: AUMJ

K: Secretory Otitis Media.

D: 7/87

A: The results of various studies concerning IgE level have failed to support the concept of atopy as a mjor factor in secretory otitis media.

214.

T: Validation of Diagnosis of Otitis Media with Effusion in Children.

A: Mohamed Awad; Ahmed Al Hussaini & Mohamed Abdel Aziz.

S: AUMJ

K: Otitis Media

D: 7/87

A: Correlation between otoscopic examination of 97 children suspected to have middle ear effusion and their audiometric and typanometric findings; and the results of paracentesis and aspiration of the middle ear fluid, was carried out.

215.

T: Patten of Paralytic Polimyelitis in Assuit Governorate 1978-1985

A: M.G. Abdel-Matall & A. H. Zarzour.

S: AUMJ

K: Paralytic Polimyelitis

D: 7/87

A: A total of 2349 paralytic polimyelitis patients who attended the outpatient clinics of Assiut Unviersity Hospital and Assuit Rehabilitation center from January 1985 till December 1985 were interviewed and carefully examined. The highest incidence of cases was in 1980 (28.0%) and this was true for Assiut, Cairo and all over Egypt.

216.

T: A STUDY OF SOME ASPECTS OF MAGNESIUM (MG) NUTRITION IN DIARRHEAL CHILDREN

A: F. Hassanien, Safiea El Deeb, H. Hassan and A. Shoriet.

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: The study included 86 diarrheal patients aged 4 M to 4y. and 10 age-mathced controls. All cases were assessed clinicaly and in 57 cases electrocardiography)(ECG) was done. Supplementation with $MgSO_4$ 10% solution was given i.m. for 3d in a dose of 0.6 ml/kg.day to every other case on a systematic random basis. All cases and controls had the following investigations done initially: Hematocrit, plasma proteins, albumin, serum (Mg), so dium (Na), Potassium (K), Calcium (Ca) and erythrocyte Mg with caculation of Mg E/S ratio. These investigations were repeated after 3 days follow up for all the patients.

217.

T: HEPATIC INJURY DUE TO CHEMOTHERAPY IN CHILDHOOD TUBERCULOSIS (A CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY)

A: Karima A. Abdel Khalek, Lila El Shabrawy, Shereen Abdel Fattah, And Hoda Abdel Raheem Fouda

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: The present work was conducted on 50 children attedning the outpatient chest clinic of th Pediatric Deparmtents of Ain Shams Unviersity Hospitals. 40 of them were tuberculous patients, their ages ranged from 2-12 years with a mean age of 7.5 years. 20 of them were males and 20 were females. The rest of them were 10 contracts with negative tuberculin reaction.

218.

T:ANTRHOPOMETIRC ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL GROWTH IN CHILDHOOD PARASITIC INFECTIONS IN EGYPT

A: M. Essawy, Nagia Bahgat, Magda Khazbak, A. El Nofely and A. Shalan

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: A study was carried on 200 children to assess the effect of chronic parasitism of on different grwoth parameters. The ages ranged between 6-12 yars, 141 cases were males, 59 cases were female patients. The majority of children studied were at or below the 5th precentile of the standard. The body weight was markedly affected in cases of Hymenolipes nana, Ascaris lumbroicoides, Schistosoma Mansoni, and Entamoeba histolytica infestaitons, while the height was markedly affectred in cases of Hymenolipes nana, Schistosoma mansoni and hematobium, Giardia Lamblia, and Entamoema histolytica infestations.

219.

T: AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY OF CHILDHOOD (ARMIDC)

A: Samia A. Ammar, G.F. Pellissier, Thana El S. Helal Samiha M. Abdel-Mneim, Shadia H. Mabrouk, A.M. Saleh.

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: 10 children with ARMC were examined clincially, biochemically and electormyographically. Their muscle biopsies were analysed histologically and histochemically aiming at identification of the main characteristic features of this disorder and detection of the lines by which it could be distinguished from the childhood X-linked muscular dystophy (Duchenne).

220.

T: DE NOVO DUPLICATIONS OF PART F CHROMOSOME Iq: FIRST REPORT IN AN EGYPTIAN GIRL AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A: Nagwa A. Meguid, Samia A. Temtamy and Mouchira A. El Salam

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: We report a female infant with a 46, XX Iq25-q32 duplication karyotype first described in Egypt. Review of 32 cases with Iq abnormalities including seven cases with duplication I125-q32 and 25 cases involving the distal segemnt of Iq is done. The seven cases of Iq25-q32 share several clinical fatures with our presented case including deep set eyes, abnormally wide nasal bridge, small mouth, severe retrognatihia, high arched palate, low set ears

with abnormal fold of the upper part of helix, flexion contractures of the fingers and mental retardation which could indicate a clinically recognizable phenotype.

221.

T: EFFECT OF VITAMINE E THERAPY ON HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA IN PRETERM INFANTS

A: Shadia El Sallab, M.M. Zedan, Nawal Abd El Galil and A. Abdallah

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: This study included 30 prematuer infants divided into 2 groups. 15 infants received vit. E for 3 successive days in a dose of 50 mg/kg/day started on the first day of delivery. The otehr group comprised 15 infants acting as controls. For these infants total serum bilirubin was compared on the 1st, 4th and 8th day of life and hydrogen proxide test was done on 8th day. A significant decrease of serum bilirubin was found the 8th day as well as a significantly lower level of haemolysis as measured by hydrogen peroxide test in the group receiving vit. E. Very low birth weight (< 1500 gm) and smaller gestational age prematures (< 32w) showed a greater daily drop of serum bilirubin after administration of vitamin E than larger and older prematuercs. Complicated cases who were treated by vit. E showed significant drop of their serum bilirubin, than the compleiated non-treated ones. The number of cases needed phgototheapy was less and duration of phototherapy was shorter in the treated group.

222.

T: SERUM IMMUNOGOBLIN LEVELS IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN WITH FEBRILE CONVULSIONS

A: F.A. El Behairy, E.M. El Naggar, A. Al Asfahani and A.R.M. Habsa

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: Serum immunoglbulin G, A, and M were estimated using radial immunodiffusion method in 45 infants and children, aged 6-18 months with compatable sex and sciocconomic backgrouonds were included, after detailed history and full clinical examination, they were divided into 3 groups each of 15 subjects: patients with febrile convulsions, febrile patients without convulsion and normal controls.

223.

T:A STUDY OF SERUM FERRITIN LEVEL IN EGYPTIAN FULL TERM, PRETERM, SMALL FOR DATE AND ITS RELATION TO THE TYPE OF FEEDING AT DIFFERENT AGES

A: F.A El Behairy, E.M.El Naggar,. A.B.M. Sayed and M.M. Sakr.

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: Serum ferritin, (S.F.) iron TIBC and hemoglonin were estimated in 59 full term infants, 50 preterm and 36 small for gestational age (SGA) at birth and at age of 2 weeks, 1,2,3, and 4 months. Our study showed that three was insignificant difference in cord S.F. of full term, preterm and SGA. However, S.F. level at 42-72 hours after birth was significantly lower in preterm and SGA compared to full term infants P value < 0.001.

224.

T: GASTRIC SECRETION IN NEWBORNS AND PREMATURES

A: Safinaz El Maraghi, M. Kodary, S.K. Taha, Iman S. Seoud, M.S. Abour Alam and Nadia Y. Ismail.

S: EJP
D: 7/87
A: Thirty normal newborns, 20 small for dates as well as 20 preterum infants of both sexes wee studied for the volume, pH, free and total acidity as well as the rate of gastric secretion and the proteolytic activity of the fasting gastric juice.

The mean volume of the raw gastric secretion of the normal newborn was higher than that of the small for dates as well as the preterm infants. The pH of the gastric secretion in the normal newborn was significantly lower than that of small for the dates and the preterm infants. The free total acidity and acid rate secretion gastric juice of the small for date and preterm infants were significantly lower than corresponding levels for the normal newborn.

225.
T: EVALUATION OF THE PRENATAL FEOTAL SEX DETEMINATION FROM MATERNAL BLOOD DURING EARLY PREGNANCY: AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF SEX LINKED DISORDERS
A: M. Hafez; Hanem El Tahan; M. Sayed Ahmed; Shadia El Salab; Z. El Morsi and M. Khashaba
S: EJP
D: 7/87
A: A series of 110 healthy pregnant women attending the prenatal clinic, selected at random, and divided into two groups; Group 1; comprised 70 women pregnant between the fourteenth and twentyth weeks, and Group 2; 40 women between the twenty-first and thirty-ninth weeks. Blood lymphocytes were cultured to examine the chromosomes and suspensions from every case were prepared to examine to interphase fluorescent Y chromosome.

226.
T: NAPKIN DERMATITIS IN MALNOURISHED EGYPTIAN INFANTS AND CHILDREN
A: Y. El Gamal, Abla Haroun, Magds Khazbak and Hanan Bakr
S: EJP
D: 7/87
A: Fourty cases with napkin dermatitis were included in this study and compared with 10 cases with healthy napkin skin. Their ages ranged betwen 20'days and 12 years. Bacteriological studies for the skin in the napkin area were done. Besides staphylococci which were commonly found as normal inhabitants of skin, most of the orgnaisms isolated from the normal diaper skin area were non pathogenic. On the other hand. E. coli and kebsiella with the super-imposed candida albicans were mostly isolated from diaper area affected with dermatitis. We got a higher incidence of these pathogens in cases of malnutiriton, as these cases were immune-compromised.

227.
T: HAEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL FINDINGS IN CHILDREN WITH PROTEIN ENERGY MALNUTRITION
A: Olfat Mohieddin, Anisa El Hefny, Nawal Affi, Mervat El Ansary, Sanaa El Marsafy
S: EJP
D: 7/87

A: This study included 34 children with protein energy malnutrition (PEM) grouped as Kwashiorkor (KWO) (15 cases) and marasmus (19 cases) and 15 well nourished children as controls. Normocytic hypochromic anaemia was revealed in all cases of PEM. Inspite of the evidences of recent infection leucopenia was evident in 50% of KWO patients. Bone marow suppression may contribute, in part, for these haematological findings. In both groups the level of serum albumin, prealbyumin and transferrin was significantly lower than the control group. There was significantly lower than the control group. There was a positive correlation between serum transferrin and percent weight for age in the marasmic group. So it can be used as a sensitive measure for nutirional assessments. In addition, relatively low serum zinc ecnountered in malnourished children might be reponsible for impaired CMI. Furthermore there was a significant elevation int the acute phase proteins; GRP and orsmoucoid.

228.

T: SEASONAL EFFECT ON THE ELECTROLYTE BALANCE IN PATIENTS WITH DIARRHEA

A: A.S. Khalifa, Layla Abou El Magd and Hala M. Abu Taleb

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: The present study was carried out on 2661 patients attending the Rehydration Center, Children's Hospital, Ain Shams University during January 1st 1986 - April 3th 1987. 173 infants suffering from moderate to severe dehydration were chosen randomly. Their ages ranged between 1 Mn.- 2Yrs. (mean 8.5 months). 94 were males and 79 were females. Their serum Na+ and K+ levels were estimated using the Flame Photometery. The results were compared to 30 normal controls of the same age, sex and socio-economic status.

229.

T: EFFECT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS ON SERUM SODIUM AND POTASSIUM LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH DIARRHEA

A: A. Samy Khalifa, Layal Abou El Magd and A. Abdel Raouf

S: EJP

D: 7/87

A: A study was carried out on 112 infants below two years of age, presenting with dehydration complicating diarrhea, and 15 parallel normal controls.Twenty-five infants (22.23%) were malnourished being below the third percentile for weight, for age and sex, and the left mid upper arm cicumference was below the standard for age. The rest, 87 cases were considered the well nourished group. The study revelaed significant increase in the incidence of hyponatermia in the malnourished group. The serum potassium level was significantly lower in both groups than controls. The incidence of hypokalemia was significantly higher in the malnourished infants. Total serum proteins, albumin/globulin ratio, were significantly decreased in both mal and well-nourished groups. However, hypoporoteinemia was more marked in the malnourished group.

230.

T: Pulmonary Function Tests in Asthmatic Egyptian Children Before and afte Ketotifen (Zaditen) and/or Sodium Cromoglycate (Intal) Therapy.

A: Karima A. Abdel Kahlik & Souhail S.E. Zeeni

S: JMMA

D: 9/87

A: This study was performed to measure the Forced Vital Capacity (F.V.C.), Forced Expiratory Volume in one ssecond (F.E.V1) and FEV/FVC in asthmatic children before and

after giving ketotifen and /or Sodium Cromoglycate therapy. Thiryt-six Children were selected form the outpatient Pediatric Chest Clinic of Ain Shams University Hospita.

231.
T: Pollimoyelitis: Epidemiology of the Disease, Mothers' Concept about Vaccination.
A: A.M. Eissa, Z. El Ramly., M.A. Saad, N. Nour, M. Hussein
S: GEPA
K: Polimoyelitis: Epidemilogy, prevention.
D: 9/87
A: Educated mothers living in urban areas have bette knowledge than those living in rural areas. The first child is more vulnerable to the disease as his young mother lacks experience as well as knowledge of child health care.

232.
T: A study on viral respiratory tract infection in infants and Children in Assiut.
A: E. Nael, G. Hassanien, E. Zaghloul, Safiea El-Deen & A.B. Mahmoud
S: GEPA
K: Respiratory Tract Infection, Viral
D: 9/87
A: Total virus isolation rate was 28.2%. It is was 25.4% for adenovirus and 2.25%, for parainfleunza virus. The highest frequency of viral R.T.A. occured in patients less than 2 y. old. Adenovirus and parainfluenza virus 1 & 3 as well as influenza. A virus contributed to upper rspiratory tract infection (URTI) viz: pharyngitis, laryngitis and bronchitis. Whereas RSV and parainfleunza 3 contributed mainly to lower respiratory traced infection (LRTI).
In Assiut adenovirus (specially type. 1) was the most frquent viral agent causting R.T.I.

233.
T: Congenital Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction.
A: Mostafa Bahgat and Omeima Mostafa.
S: BOSE
K: Congenital Nasolarcimale Duct Obstruction
D: 10/87
A: Fifty infant below 3 months of age with 62 eyes suffering from congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction were divided at random into two groups, each contained 31 eyes. The first group was trated with gentamycin eye ointment and massage under pressure for their lacrimal passages and the second group with gentamycin eye ointment only.

234.
T: A preliminary survey for intestinal and blood parasites among school children at Sann's Governorate Yemen.
A: A.A. El Qirbi, M.S.M. Sadek & M.Y Chaly.
S: JESP
D: 12/87
A: Semirural and rural areas were selected for study of prevalence of intestinal and blood parasites at Sana'a Governorate of Yemen Arab Republic/ Total number of school children examined was 641:283 in semirural and 358 in rural districts. Samplaes of stools, urine and blood films were obtained for search of parasites (Helminths and Protozoa).

235.
T: Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernin : Delyed Presentaion.
A: A.F. Bahnassy, I. Bassiouny, I.Fakhr, M. El Behaery and REda A. Khalil.
S: MJCU
K: Congenital Diphragmatic Hernia
D: 12/87
A: New born infants with congenital diaphragmatic hernias (C.D.H.) mostly present with respiratory distress shortly afte birth., Rarely the hernia presents after the first weeks of life. Our report deals with this delayed presentation of C.D.H Eighteen patients with C.D.H. at ages of 3 to 35 months are reported. Only seven patients had X-ray chest findings with enough certainity to allow a diagnosis of C.D.H. to be made.

236.
T: Histopathological Study of the Inner Ear in Neonatal Hyperbilirubinaemia.
A: Z. El Hoshy, T.K. Issa, I.A. Seoud & SH. Gaber.
S: MCJU
D: 12/87
A: In this study nineteen temporal bones from ten patients wêre obtained. All cases had bilirubin level above 19 mg/100 ml. Temporal bones were studied histopathologically. The only statistically significant finding was dilated vessels in the modiolus without areas of haemorrhage. Other findings were statistically insignificant.

237.
T: Anaemia As a public health problem among prschool children in Alexandria
A: E. Hassan, A. Kotkat, O. Darwish & O. Nawar.
S: BHIPH
K: Anaemia, Preschool Children.
D: 12/87
A: This study was initiated in order to establish the prevalence of anaemia among preschool children and to determine the prevalence of parasitic infections among the same group and its possible relation to the occurence of anaemia.

238.
T: Enterotoxigenic Esherichia Coli in Diarrheal Children in Sharkia Governorate.
A: Ensaf A. Azzazy, Ahmed A. Wegdan & Hany Mowafy.
S: AJMic0
K: Escherichia Coli
D: 12/87
A: In this study 150 strains of E. coli were isolated from 80 faecal rectal swabs from diarrheal cases together with 80 E. coli strains from 30 normal children (control). These strains were subjected to two tests used for detection of enteropathogenic E. coli, namely serotyping, and enterotoxin (St) production.

239.
T: Health care aspects provided by mothers for their primary school children.
A: S.M. Bauoumi, E. Abdel Kader & M.M. Kamel
S: BHIPH

K: Health care
D: School age is probably one of the most important phases of childhood. It is the period during which the child enters scoicty's training system from which he would emerge as a contributing member of the community according to his capabilities. The major problems of this phase do not lie in the field of disease and mortality but in growth and development to adequate physical, mental and emotional maturity and in the acquisition of skills and methods of learning. (Palmar and Lewis 1976).

240.
T: Administration of Tuberculosis Control Services for School Children in Alexandria Governorate.
A: M.A. Aboul Gotouh, A. I. Fahmy, Enaya A. Saleh, Amir S. El Tantawy, Aisha A. El-Debbagh & Fatma A. bassiouni
S: BHIPH
K: Tuberculosis control
D: 12/87
A: The objective of the present study is to study the administraitve aspects of tuberculosis control services for school children in Alexandria through the following
1. Determination of the system of flow of TB control services and the organization of such services.
2. Comparison of two systems of referal for management of tuberculous students; the Sorting Students Hospital referral system and the Chest Discrepansay referral system.

241.
T: Serodiganosis of Toxoplasmosis Among Primary School Children In A Rural Area.
A: KH Yehia Yayel, E. Abel Kader Saleh.
S: BHIPH
K: Toxoplasmosis
D: 12/87
A: Toxoplasmosis is a disease of man and animal of world wide distibution. It may be transmitted to foetus in utero by an infected mother or acquired in childhood or in adult life (Schmist and Roberts, 1985). In Egypt Toxoplasma was found to be contracted early in life before menhood through ingestion of food or drinks contaminated with infective oocysts.

242.
T: Alfentanil Infusion as a Supplement at Nitrous Oxide Oxygen Annesthesia for Paediatric Surgery.
A: F.F. Shaltout, Morad S.M. Ahmed, F. Abul Fetoh, & Farook Garb.
S: MCJU
D: 12/87
A: Alfentanil inusion was given as as a supplement to nitrous oxide, oxygen anaesthesia in thirty children clinically free from respiratory and cardiovascular disease, subjected to three different types of surgery, upper abdominal, lower abdominal and orthopaedic.

243.
T: Comparative Study Between Diazepam & Midazolam As A Preanaesthetic Medication in Children.
A: Ashraf M. Mohsen, A.A. Abdullah, A.A. Taira, H. El Khouly & M. Hany Kamal
S: mjcu

D: 12/87
A: Preanaesthetic medication was carried out in 60 pediatric patients. Thirty minutes after premedication there was statistical differences between midazolam group and other groups as regard degree of sedation and anxiolysis. One hour after premedication the daizepam and midazolam groups were both sedated and calm with no statistical differences between them, they statistically differed from the control group.

244.
T: **Bacterilogic Study of Congenital & Neonatal Pnlumonia.**
A: Ossama Shams El din, Hamed M., Rasha Khalil, Aly Alian And Dutia Abdul Rahium
S: A.J.Mic
K: Neonatal pneumonia
D: 12/87
A: A bacteriological study was planned to determine the predominant organism in congenital and neonatal pneumonia, to study the association between the presence of bacteria in tracheal secretions, neonatal pneumonia and bavteriemia and to establish a rapid reliable assesment method to identify an infected infant in due time, to avoid unnecessary administration of prophylactic antiobiotics.

245.
T: **HEPATIC CHANGES IN B-THALASSEMIA MAJOR BY ULTRASONOGRAPHY**
A: Soheir Sheir, A.S. Khalifa, Galila M. Mokhtar, Hoda El Tayeb Nasser and Aisha Aly
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: Abdominal ultrasonography was performed on 45 infants and children known B-thalassemia major aged 1 6/12 to 18 years with a median 9 years. They were 24 males and 21 females. Hemoglobin concentration, serum ferritin, hepatitis B surface anbtigen (HBSAg) and antibody (anti-HBS) in serum were performed. The effects of splenectomy and iron chelation therapy on sonographic findings were studied. Thirty age and sex matched normal infant and children were similarly studied as a control gorup. It was found that echodensity of the liver with periportal fibrosis, portal and hepatic veins dilatation, gall bladder dialtation and gall stones icnreased with age, and duration of illness and particularly noticed after splenectomy. Iron chelation therapy for one year had no effect on the ultrasonographic findings.

246.
T: **CHANGES IN CIRCULATING EPINEPHERINE, CORTISOL AND HISTAMINE IN CHILDREN WITH NOCTURNAL AND MORNING ASTHMA**
A: M. Zedan, S.M. Fayed, A. Albasousy, Nariman Gamiel, A. Abdallah, S.A. Said and M. Elziny
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: This study included 6 normnal control children and 15 children with nocturnal asthma selected from pediatric allergy out patient clinic of Mansoura Unviersity Hospital and studied for there serum levels of epinephrine, cortisol and histamine with measurement of peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR) by a peak flow meter and response to epinephrine infusion. All these wer studied in correlation with some criteria of atopy as skin test, peripheral esinophilic count, and family history of allergic diseases.

247.

T: TRANSFERRIN IN MATERNAL AND CORD BLOOD THE RELATIONSHIP WITH GESTATIONAL AGE AND BIRTH WEIGHT.

A: M. Essaey, Galial Mokhtar, Bagia Bahgat, Salwa Youssef and Mervat Seffein

S: EJP

D: 1/88

A: Maternal and cord blood transferrin (TF) were determined by radial immune diffusion in relation to gestational age and birth weight among 35 mother infant pairs. Newborn infants were divided according to gestational age into 29 term and 6 preterm infants on clinical and echographic basis. The term infants were subdivided according to birth weight into: 5 large for date (LFD), 9 appropriate for date (AFD) and 5 small for date (SFD). Cases with maternal anemia infections or other diseases were excluded.

248.

T: IRON CHANGES IN NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

A: Farida Farid, Nagia Bahgat, Fadila Sabry and N. Azir

S: EJP

D: 1/88

A: Hematological studies (hemoglobin concentration, red cell count, determination of mean corpuscular volume (MVC) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and biochemical studies (estimation of serum iron, total iron binding capacity (TIBC), serum and urinary proteins) were determined among 18 nephrotic children in the stage of proteinuria and on 18 healthy controls. Iron excretion in the urine was found to be markedly incrased in 6 nephrotic cases out of 18 (33.3%) in whom serum iron was markedly reduced with hypochromic anemia in 4 cases (22.2%).

249.

T: HYPERSENSITIVITY TO RENAL ANTIGEN, A POSSIBLE PATHOGENETIC MECHANISM TO CHIDHOOD NEPHROTIC SYNDROME IN EGYPT.

A: Farida A. Farid, F. Essawy, Sawsan El Tayeb abnd Sawsan Moselhy

S: EJP

D: 1/88

A: Cell mediated immunity was studied in 45 children with steroid responsive nephrotic syndrome in different stages of their disease. Their ages ranged from 2 to 15 6.12 years with a mean of 5 3.12 years. The patients were chosen from the pediatric nephrology clinic, Ain Shams Univesity Hospitals. T-cell functions were assessed by leukocyte migration inhibition test with phytohemagglutinin (PHA) and specific human fetal kidney antigen (FKA). We demonstrated that leukocyte migration inhibition with PHA was significantly depressed during acute exacerbation of the disease and in patients under steroid therapy and increased during remission of the disease. There was evidence of hypersensitivity to FKA in 60% of patients with active disease and this percentage decreased during long remission, while there was no respone to KFA in the majority of normal control group. These results suggest that hypersensitivity to FKA may be a new view for pathogenesis of nephrotic synbdrome in children.

250.

T: CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS IN ACTIVE AND HEALED RICKETS

A: M. Wssay, Rabah M. Shawky, H. el Damassy, S. El Shimi and Mona H. El Samahi

S: EJP

D: 1/88

A:Forty children were included in this study. They were classified into Group A (10 healthy infants), Group B (20 cases of active rickets) and Group C (the same 20 rachitic cases after treatment i.e. healed rickets). They were subjected to estimation of serum clacium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, PTH and calcitonin level together with x-ray wrists and ankles. We found that serum calcium and phosphorus were low in cases of active rickets while serum alkaline phospatase, parathyroid hormone and calcitonin were high.

251.
T: ELECTROCARDIOGRAM IN NORMAL EGYPTIAN CHILDREN AND EARLY ADOLESCENTS (AGE 6-16 YEARS)
A: Ali Ahmed, Mohamed Taher, Ahmed Nassar, Ramez Guidy and Sohir Adly
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: To determine the range of normal changes of the electrocardiogram (ECG) in the Egyptian children between 6-16 years of age, 400 normal school Egyptian children were divided into 4 equal groups (100 children for each). Group I for ages between 6-8 years, group II 9-11 years, group III 12-14 years and group IV 15-16 years. All subjects were free from any cardiovascular or general medical disease.

252.
T: ANTIGENICITY OFVARIOUS TYPES OF MEASLES VACCINES AMONG EGYPTIAN INFANTS
A: M. Essawy, Y. El Gamal, I.Z.E.Imam, M.A. Gadallah, Mona El Samahi, and M.S. El Shimi
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: This study was conducted on 90 infants aged from 6-18 months who were divided into three groups: A. B. and C. These groups were vaccinated with the Rouvax vaccine (Schwarz strain), the Attenuvax vaccine (Mortaen strain), and the Rimevax vaccine (another new more heat stable Schwarz strain) alternatively, which are used in vaccination programmes of measles in Egypt. The clinical reactions and serologcial response to these vaccines at different infancy periods were compared. From the study, it was evident that the three vaccines gave a similar serological response, while Rimevax vaccine was followed by less side reactions than the other two vaccines. So it is preferred to be used for vaccination programmes in Egyupt.

253.
T: CELL SURFACE MARKER ANTIGEN IN THE CLASFICATION OF ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA IN CHILDREN
A: A. Abdallah; Farah El Shennawy; A.M. Al Basousy, M. Zedan and F. Saad
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: Leukemic blasts from 30 children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia were tested for their surface markers. Cases were already in the hematology, unit, department of paediatriccs, Mansoura University Hospital). According to thse markers, our patients wer classified intor 3 major groups, Non-B Non-T ALL, and T-ALL with incidence of 83%, 7% and 10% respectively. These major groups has been further subclassified into subgrops according to their surface markers analysis. The incidence of the sub-groups was 63% for the common ALL subgroup with CALL+ and Ia+ antigen, 13% for the common ALL subgroup with only CALL+ antigen, 75 for null-ALL sugroups with only Ia antigen, ans 3.3% for each of the C/T-ALL, pre-T-ALL and T-ALL subgroups. Mediastinal mass and

bone aches and pupura were the commonest predictors of the three major groups. A positive correlation between prognosis and bone marrow polymorphonuclear cells have been revelaed in this study.

254.
T: NEONATAL JITTERNESS: A CLINICO-LABORATORY STUDY
A: Safinaz El Maraghy, M.S. Abou Alam, A. El Seifi and Nadia Badawy.
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: Thirty-two jittery neonates, ten healthy controls and wight jaundiced non jittery controls were examined clinically, a history was taken and the appropriate laboratory investigations were done. While in many instances reports do not attribute jitterness to an obvious clinical and/or metabolic cause, the present study has revealded that jitterness may be attributed to neonatal hyper-bilirubine-mia per se. As evident in the present work, other metabolic states as hypocalcemia and hypoglycemia may account for jitterness in the non-jaundiced jittery newborns. Apart from hyperbilirubinemia, obstetric mishaps and neonatal sepsis are also strongly emphasized as a cause of jitterness, in the newborn even in the absence of metabolic alterations.

255.
T: IMMUNOGLOBULIN PATTERN FROM BIRTH UP TO FOUR YEARS IN HEALTH AND IN ASTHMATIC CHILDREN
A: Hoda El Domiatie, M. Zedan, A. Abdallah, Nawal Abdel Galil and A. Sarhan
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: These studies were conducted to detect the major differences in immunoglobulin levels between infants and children in the first four years of life and in patients with bronchial asthma of matched age and sex. The healthy infants and children in this study are thirty two groped according to their age into:
1. Twelve newborn full term infants.
2. Twelve normal infants with age one months up to one year.
3. Eight normal children with age ranged from 1-4 years.
4. Lastly twelve asthmatic children with age from one and half year to four years.

256.
T: DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF ALPHA 1 ACID GLYCOPROTEIN AND FIBRINOGEN IN NEONATAL BACTERIAL INFECTIONS
A: H. Shaltla, Nagia Bahgat, Sanaa Youssef ,Laila Abdul El Maged and Wafaa Sabry
S: EJP
D: 1/88
A: Thirty five new born infants were included in this study: 20 newborn infants showeing manifestations of infections and 15 normal newborn infants as controls.

257.
T: PALLIATIVE SYSTEMIC TO PULMONARY SHUNTS USING EXPANDED POLYTRAGLUOROETHYLENE (GORE-TEX) GRAFTS
A: A. Shoeb, M. Bassiony, T. Zaghloul, M. Tantawy, M. El-Saegh, E. Moustafa, M.a. Aziz and A.K. Sarwat.
S: EJP
D: 1/88

A: Between Dec. 1981 and Dec. 1987, (39) Palliative shunt procedures were performed at Ain-Shams University Hospitals using (Gore-Tex) grafts.

258.

T: ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE DIGNSOISS OF CHILDREN WITH PORTAL HYPERTENSION

A: A. Abdallah, A.M. Al Basousy. M. Khashaba; M. Al Nahas; M. Zedan and A. Sarhan

S: EJP

D: 1/88

A: Ninteen children with portal hypertension have been chosen from the Paediatric gastroentrology unit, Paediatric Department, mansoura University, twelve of them were due to bilharzial fibrosis and 7 due to post-necrotic cirrhosis as evidenced by liver biopsy. Ultrasonography is capable of demonstrating many abnormalities associated with portal hypertension. Portal vein, splenic vein and superior mesentric vein diametrs were found to be significantly different when compared to control. On the other hand ultrasonography was found to bear no relation to either the etiology of cirrhosis or the liver function studies.

259.

T: Ketoconazol Comparative Study in Treatment of Mucocutaneous Candidiasis in Leukemic Children.

A: Said I. El Shamy, Ahmed F. Abdulla, Mahmoud M. Eid, Talat A. Osma, Rezk A. Rezk, Hanan A. Salem.

S: 5 ZCDV

D: 2/88

A: Mucoutaneous candidiasis is a common complication in patients with leukemia. Forty leukemic children taking chemotherapy in who mucocutaneous candidiasis was diagnosed both clinically and myocologically were treated with ketoconazole (10 patients) and nystain (10 patients). Cure is recorded both clinically and muycologically.

260.

T: Bacterial Flora of the Healthy Skin in Children

A: Guido Herz

S: 5ZCDV

D: 2/88

A: The normal bacterial flora of the skn of 100 healthy children was studied in a paediatric practice with regard to the germ spectrum and the resistance constellation, by means of abrasion skin samples take from the upper part of the back.

Staphylococcus albus was by far the most predominant bacteria, followed by Sarcina bacteria and Corynebacteria.

261.

T: Childhood Leprosy

A: S. El Sheimy.

S: 5ZCDV

D: 2/88

A: Leprosy in children seems to have the same clinical picture as in adults.

* The search of indeterminant leprosy should be directed towards this age group.
* The possibility of transplacental transmission of leprosy should be raised.
*The problem of breast feeding for leprometous leprosy patients is discussed.

262.
T: Open Mirtal valve surgery for rheumatic mitral valve diseases in children below The age of 12 years.
A: M.F. Bassiony, M.A. Ali, M.M. El Saegh, M.A. Shoeb
S: EJS
D: 2/88
A: Between 1982 and 1987, 14 children from 8 to 12 years have underwent replacement and or repair of one or more of their cardiac valves. The indication of surgical intevension in all the cases was rheumatic affection of their valves. 3 cases underwent mitral valve repair, 11 cases underwent mitral valve replacement.

263.
T: Breast Fedding : The knowledge and Attitude of Secondary School Girl
A: M.M. Kamal, E. Abdel Kader & A.A. Hasab.
S: BHIPH
K: Breast Fedding
D: 3/88
A: The aim of this study is to inquire about knowledge and attitudes that Alexandria secondary school girl students have about breastfeeding.

264.
T: Diabetes Mellitus Among School Children in Alexandria .A case Control Approach.
A: A.A. Hasa, A.A. Sherif, En. Abdel Kader, Z.M. Gad.
S: BHIPH
K: Diabetes mellitus
D: 3/88
A: Diabetes mellitus affects large number of people of all social conditions throughout the world. The personal and public health problem of diabetes, already of vast proportion, continues to grow despite of exciting advances in the past few years in virtually every field of diabetes research and in patient care.

265.
T: Beta-Lactamase-Producing Branhamella Caterrhalis.
A: Essam Ali Abdel Nabi & Mikhael Nasr Mikael.
S: MJCU
K: Branhamella, Acute Otitis Media
D: 3/88
A: Branamella catarrhalis was isolated in 6 out of 100 children with acute otitis media. In 4 cases, B catarrhalis was isolated in pure culture. In the other 2, it was mixed with Strept, Haemolyticus in one case, and Staph, albus in the other case.

266.
T: Epidemiology of Female Circumcision in Sharkia, Egypt.
A: S.I A. Nour, & T. M. Rashad.
S: BHIPH
D: 3/88
A: The aim of the present study is to determine the extent to which female circumcision is till being practiced, the cultural believs supporting the practice, complications associated with such custom as well as to study some of the factors that influence the attitude of the

women regarding circumcision.

267.
T: A comparative study of Some Immunologic Parameters Between Children & Adults.
A: M.E. Salem, S. Naguib, M.El Ansary, A.S. Ragab SH. naguib& and R. El Gabalawy.
S: MJCU
D: 3/88
A: A comparative study of certain immunoligic indices between healthy chidren and adults* (20 cases each) revealed a lower mean serum IgA (0.01) and a higher IgE (<0.05) in children than adults. The results were discussed in the light of the known functins of these IgE; and the need for correlative study between serum level of IgA and its surface secretion was pointed out.

268.
T: Recurrence of Rheumatic Fever in Patients with Rheumatic Heart Disease, following long Action Penicillin Prophylaxis
A: F Abou Rl Ezz, H.M. Fahmy, H.A. Zaidan, F.M. Abd El Kareem & M.A. El Baz.
S: N EJM
D: 3/88
A: Rheumatic fever and rehumatic heart disease are peoblems of major importance in all parts of the world. This work included 22 patients with rheumatic heart disease, 6 of them had activity and 13 normal healthy children (control group).

269.
T: Impact of Vaccination on children in Sahrkia Governorate, A five years follow up study.
A: Megahed Aboul Naga, Samir Wassif, Mohamed Helaly.
S: NEJM
D: 3/88
A: Accordingly we recommend enforcement of immunization coverage through more stress on the current timmunization program, (introduction of vaccinations against e.g. rubella, mumps, chicken pox, infective hepatitis and enterica), continauation of the National Compaigns for immunization and advice to pregnant mothers to receive tetanus toxoid.

270.
T: Childhood Epilepsy "A correlative Study of Clinical, electroencephalography and Computed Tomography
A: M. Essam El Gengaibhy, S. El Shazli, M. Ashraf Zaitoun, Fathy Tantawy, Ahmed Aboulezz, Abdel Hakeem Shawky.
S: NEJM
D: 3/88
A: This work was carried out on 100 epileptic children. Clinical examination and EEG record were done for all patients while CT examination was done for only 42 patients.

271.
T: Central Nervous System Relapse in Childhood Leukemia.
A: Megahed Abu El naga, Nazly Gad El Mawla, Hoda M. Fahmy, Hussein Zaidan & Foudad Abdel Kareem
S: NEJM
K: Hemortology Oncology Pediatric

D: 3/88
A: Most of the patients with CNS relapse presented with manifestation of increseased intracranial tension, where headche was found in 52%, papilledma in 40% and vomiting in 32%. Moreover, manifestation of hypothalamic syndrome was detected in 4 patients (16%).

272.
T: DIAGNOSIS OF GIARDIASIS BY ELISA USING CRUDE AND FRACTIONATED CYST ANTIGENS
A: Magda E. Azab, Laila A. Aboul Magd, Mohsen M. Hassan, Ibrahim A. El-Hayawan, Najed Swelam and Magda Hagag.
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: ELISA test was used to determie the most effective and sensitive syst antigen fractions to be used for serological detection of Giardia lamblia infection among 50 cases with different Giardia cyst counts.

Crude antigen prepared from cyst was tested in comparison to three Giardia cyst antigen fractions obtained by gel filtration chromatography. Only two fractions showed positive reaction. Fraction I gave the highest positivity percentage and the highest mean O.D. reading than those with the crude or fraction M antigens. The previous findings indicate the higher immunologic activity of fraction I than the crude antigen while fraction M had the least activity.

273.
T: SOME BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA
A: A.A. Khashaba, M. El.Bakry, M. El Hendi, and Al Rawhaa Abou Amer
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: Serum caclium, phosphate, urea, uric acid, and creatinine were studied in 25 patients with ALL before initiation of tratment, 72 hours after initiation, and at the time of onset of remission (one month later) and were compared to 12 controls of matched ages. Results revealed that the most significant changes occurred shortly afer initiation of tumour lyis syndrome.

Kidney functions seem not to have been significantly affected as could be illicited from the stable serum creatinine level at all times and clearance of most of the accumulated metabolites by the time of remission.

274.
T: PHAGOCYTIC FUNCTIONS AND LYSOZYME ACTIVITY OF NEUTORPHILS IN NEWBORNS AND INFANTS
A: Anissa El Hefni, A. Akhashaba, Naila Omran, Iman Seoud, Azza M. Ibnrahim, Mohamed Abu Alam, Zeinab Hamed, Tayssir K. Eyada and A.N. El Shazly.
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: Phagocytic functions and lysozyme activity of neutorphils were carried out on 88 neonates and infants including: 23 preterms, 25 fullterms; 30 infants aged 3, 6, 12 months; 10 adults were also studied as controls. Other parameters considered were the total leucocytic count (TLC) and th absolute neutrophilic count (ANC).

275.

T: TRACE ELEMENTS IN INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS (I.D.D.M.)

A: Mona Salem, Mona El Samahi, M. El Alfy, F. Tash, A. Abdel Karim and A. El Beharíry

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: In the present study 33 insulin dependent diabetic children were included (19 males and 14 females). Their ages ranged from 4-13 years, mean age (10.6 + 3.44), they wer subjected to the following: Full clincial history, thorough physical examination, estimation of glucose and ketones in urine, postprandial blood glucose, albumin, serum selenium, zinc, managanese and copper. The resutls revealed that serum selenium was significantly higher in IDDM patients in comparison to controls. There was a significant positive correlation between serum selenium level and the mean blood glucose level in diabetic cases. The elevated serum selenium level in the diabetic cases is explained by the fact that selenium is a part of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase which increases in diabetes to promote rapid decomosition of lipid peroxides and hence helping to delay the vascular damage that occurs early in diabetes. Serum zinc and manganese were significantly lower in IIDM patients in comparison to controls and this is explaiend by the osmotic diuresis known to occur in diabetes. Serum copper was signficantly higher in diabetic cases in comaprison to controls due to increase absorption of copper from the gastroinsteinal tract. Our work suggest, that selenium, manganese, zinc and copper could be considered as new parameters in the follow up of diabetic cases and could be used as predictors of their metabolic control.

276.

T: THE CARPENTER SYNDROME : FIRST REPROT IN AN EGYPTIAN GIRL PRSENTING WITH KLEEBLATTSCHAEDEL ANOMALY AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A: Nagwa Abdel Meguid and Samia A. Temtamy

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: A studied one female with acrocephalopolysyndactyly type II-Carpenter syndrome, a rare autosomal recessive disorder. She presented with severe Kleeblatschaedel or trilobular cover leafshaped skull. Since the first delineation of this syndrome by Temtamy (1966) as a distinct entiry, at least 38 cases with Carpenter syndrome have been reported in the literature to date. The dyscrania has a wide range of morphologic appearance ranging from a trilobular clover leaf-shaped skull reported only in a single case by Cohen (1975), to the mild oxycephalus skull, other features in our patient aare internal hydrocephalus, soft tissue syndactyly, preaxial polydactyly in the right hand, post axial digiti minimi in both hands, prexial polydactyly of both feet, brachy & agenesis meshophlangy of both hands & feet, hypoplastic iris, above average height and parental consanguinity.

277.

T: SOME ASPECTS OF NEONATAL SEPRICEMIA IN MANSOURA SPECIAL BABY CARE UNIT (SBCU)

A: Shadia El Sallab, Amina abdel Aal, Y. El Tonbary, Z. El Morsy, Hayam Ghoneim, M. Kashaba and M. El Kappani

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: This study included 39 neonates suspected on clincial grounds of having septicemia. 34

of them were found to have positive blood culture, 42.1% died. The orgnaism most commonly isolated was staph. aureus followed by E. coli. GBS and Proteus were isolated each from 2 cases, while pseudomnas and klebsilla and citrobacter each from one case. No strict anaerobic or candida infection were isolated. Gastric aspirate examination showed cellularity more than 5 cells/HPF in all but 4 of the cases, 58.8% of them had positive gastric aspirate culture. E. coli was the most prevalent organisjm and the isolated organism was identical in both blood and gastric aspirate culture in 88.2/5 of cases.

278.

T: THE EFFECT OF AGE ON THE ANTIBODY RESPONSE TO LIVE ATTEUATED MEASLES VIRUS VACCINE

A: A.A. Khashaba, Al-Rawhaa Abou Amer, M. sherif and M. El Bakry

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: Measles prevention through vaccination remains the keystone in further breakthrough in decreasing mortality asociated with measles. In this study seroconversion following measles vaccine at two different age groups was determined by the sensitive and specific enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test.

279.

T: EFFECT OF PASSIVE SMOKING ON PEDIATIRC SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

A: N.M. Hassanein and M. El Zahaby

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: This stuydy comprised two hundren and eight five (185) children whose ages ranged from 6-12 years and they were 156 (54.73%) males and 129 (45.6%) females. They were selected randomly from Benha and Cairo primary schools and also from Abou el Reesh and El Abbasia Hospitals from September 1987 to January 1988. The study of htc impact of parent's smoking on children's lung functions have been conflicting in this work. Using a peak expiratory flow rate, we found that there is statistically signifcant difference in comparison between group A (cases with chest trouble exposed to possive smoking), group B apparent healthy children exposed to passive smoking of the parents and group C (control cases of healthy children not exposed to passive smoking). As regard PEFR in different age groups whether in mean actual or predicted values. So impairment of pulmonray functions in children due to passive effect of smoking could increase the chances of developing acute respiratory infection especially older age group and chronic exposure and different addtional risk factors may cause chronic bronchitis, emphysema.

280.

T: THE EFFECTS OF SOME BRONCHODILATORS ON PROSTAGLANDIN F_2 IN ASTHMATIC CHILDREN

A: Rebah M. Shawky, Mohamed S. El Kholy, Bothina S. Said and Manal M. Gamal.

S: EJP

D: 7/88

A: A comparative study was made between the effects of oral aminophylline and salbutamol (ventolin) therapy, in bronchial asthma, on the plasma prostaglandin F_2 levels.

281.

T: ALPHA 1 ACID GLYCOPROTEIN, CERULOPLASMIN, ALPHA 1 ANTITRYPSIN AND ALPHA 2 MACROGLOBULIN SERUM LEVELS IN

INFANTS OF DIABETIC MOTHERS
A: Gilane Osman, Nagia M. bahgat, Sanaa Y. Shaaban and Magda N. Ibrahim
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: Serum level of alpha 1-acid glycoprotein (orosmucoid), ceruloplasmin, alpha 1-antitrypsin and alpha 2-macroglobylin were estimated in cord blood samples of 20 neonates born to diabetic mothers as well as 20 neonates born to bnormal healthy mothers.

282.
T: IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA AND CHEST INFECTION IN EGYPTIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN
A: Gilane Abdel Hamid Osman, Sanaa Youssef Shaaban and Magda Nagaty Ibrhim
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: Serum iron, total iron binding capacity (TIBC), and serum transferrin were estimated in the sera of 55 Egyptian primary school children. 25 paitnets suffering from acute respiratory infection (15 with acute bronchitis, 10 with pneumonia and 10 with empyema), were matched with 20 normal children of comparable age and sex (controls).

283.
T: EFFECT OF IRON SUPPLEMENTATION ON THE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MENINGITIS
A: Samir R. Bassiouny, Lotfy A. Mahmoud and Osama S. Salama
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: The effect of serum iron, bone marrow iron stor and iron dextran supplementation on the outcome of acute infecton were studied in 42 children with acute meningitis.

284.
T: CASE REPORT: AN UNUSUAL CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF RETROPERITONEAL TERATOMA
A: Y. El Gamal, Magda A. Khazbak, E. Bassiouni, Sawsan El Mouselhi, Farida A. Farid and Galila Mokhtar
S: EJP
D: 7/88
A: A boy aged 2 1/2 years presenting with a huge abdominal distension is described. This abdomianl distension started 21 months before admission, of gradual onset and progressive course. It was misdiagnosed as ascitic fluid, repeated taps were done, after admission, the single diagnostic tap done revelaed pure blood, which was subjected to pathological examination. The latter was inconclusive and only pointed to absence of malignant cells. Excion biopsy was done. It revealed a large cystic mass, which was proved by histophology to be a benign retroperitoneal teratoma.



الببليوجرافيا القوميّة للطب المصرى

فهارس مجمعة لمائة وخمسين دورية طبية

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الجزء الرابع: طب الأطفال

اعداد: د. محمد محمد الجوادى

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الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

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